THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Vessels, and Dak Companies; Railway Tours, and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,761 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S CLARETS.
An unrivalled for every table throughout India, &c.
Qrs. pts. Qrs. pts.
2-4 7-0 Breakfast—Modest and delicious
2-4 12-0
2-6 12-0 Dinner—Rich, Full-bodied
2-6 18-0
2-6 18-0 After Dinner—Soft
2-6 24-0
"C. P. & Co.'s claret and champagne were the only wines on the table that were not absolutely undrinkable."—*Vide Pioneer*, 1st March 1887.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BRISTOL.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
				1889.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3027	600	In. H. Moule	15th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd "
OCEANA	6505	1200	P. S. Tomlin	29th "
SIAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
CORMANDEL	4509	800	I. Reeves	13th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th "
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
‡ These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers proceeding thence to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.
GANGES	4305	800	T. E. Alderton	21st "
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	R. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	19th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and Price corresponding regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
MANILA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 19, 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,300	600	5th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,600	650	9th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. —

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 2nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail for
MARIA TERESA	S. Doperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 000	600	14th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 15th Oct. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARABIA	Jas. Laird	3,544	4th Nov.

THE above vessel WILL SAIL as above.
Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	4th Nov.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	4th Dec.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1889.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of VENICE," 3,307 Tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 2nd November. The Cabins are on deck amidships, and each contains 2 berths. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried.
This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th October 1889.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary, Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Statistical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act Price Rs. 6; Interleaved, Rs. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 3rd November, calling at Kurrachee, Hunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 6th November, and the
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 2nd November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th November.

FOR MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
THE S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons on or about TUESDAY, 5th November.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th November.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,461 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th November.
The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 1st November 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.
PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduced rates to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

THE BEE.
THE ONE DAY BEE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IS Warranted a good time keeper. Will go in any position. No key required to wind it. Nickel case, white dial, bold, figures and hands.
Time-piece ... Rs. 5.
With Alarum ... Rs. 9.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See article of the Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cask
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old ..... per doz., Rs.	63 0
*** TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy" ..... " "	38 0
** TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit ..... " "	34 0
* TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy " "	30 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.
THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."
Price per doz. Quarts Rs. 11-8; Pints, Rs. 6-8
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,
MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash Rs. 3-2 per bottle and Re. 1-14 per ½ bottle.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER
WINES AND SPIRITS. & CO'S
FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.
NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.
CHAMPAGNES.

Binet & Co.'s Dry Elite	66 0
Wachter & Co.'s Royal Charter	64 8
Perinet & Fils	66 8
Heidseick Dry Monopole	66 8
Crown Champagne, C. P. & Co.'s	48 0
Jean Sibadey's Carte Blanche	37 8
Sparkling Saumur, Gold Foil	29 0

BINET, FILS & CO.'S DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE,
THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN INDIA.
All connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this Wine. We are sure they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised at its moderate price.
Quarts ..... per doz. Rs. 66 0
Pints ..... per 2 doz. 69 0

CUTLER, PALMER
WINES AND SPIRITS. & CO'S
FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.
NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.
PORTS.

		Per Dozen. R. a.
Old Crusted	Bronze Capsule	41 12
Invalids' Superior	Gold Capsule	29 12
Superior Dessert	Black Capsule	26 0
Full Body	Red Capsule	22 0
Spanish	Green Capsule	17 4

SHERRIES, &c.

Amontillado, A1	Gold Capsule	44 8
Solera	Black Capsule	33 0
Amoroso	Black Capsule	31 4
Montilla	Black Capsule	31 4
Invalids'	Square Bottle	31 0
Manzanilla	Red Capsule	26 0
Pale Medium Dry	Yellow Capsule	24 0
Vino de Pasto	Pink Capsule	23 0
Dinner Sherry	White Capsule	18 12
Do. do.	Blue Capsule	15 8
Marsala	Yellow Capsule	18 4
Madeira, E. I.	Black Capsule	44 0
Do.	Blue Capsule	27 0

INVALIDS' PORT.
CERTIFICATE.
London, 13th Feb. 1888.
I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration, and is a good sound Wholesome Port.
(Signed) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S., Member of the Society of Public Analysts, and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.
Price per doz. quarts Rs. 29-12.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).
Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1-lb. packets sold in Madras in 6 months.
REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	6	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	2	0	"
Pekoe Souchong ...	"	0	15	0	"
Souchong	"	0	12	0	"
Mixture (Congou).	"	0	9	0	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST
REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,
JUST RECEIVED.
As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Boschivers, Amoor do Javas &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for
MORGAN AND COMPANY,
No. 23, Corner Modows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.
With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.
THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.
The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with
Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.
A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.
In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.
DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume OUIDA POSTHUMAN GUNNAH, Cloth bound. Rs. 2 if Postage, 4 Annas.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.
This Wine was drunk at several of the banquets given in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin when on tour in November last.
Price per dozen Quarts, Rs. 57-0; Pints, Rs. 32-0.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock:—

	Cash Prices, per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	65 0	37 0
PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S FINEST DRY ...	55 0	30 0
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE	65 0	37 0
ROEDERER'S	65 0	37 8
TREACHER'S CARTE BLANCHE	52 0	29 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

	Rs. a.
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality	11 8 per pair
" " " Court Shoes, "	8 0 "
" Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes, "	12 8 "
" " Court " "	7 8 "
" " " " Jet beaded toes, 1st quality	9 0 "
" Brown Calf Oxford Shoes	10 8 "
" " Court "	6 8 "
" Tan Sued Court Shoes	6 8 "
" Slate " "	6 8 "
" Tuscan " "	6 8 "
" Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ... from	9 0 "
" " " beaded Toes ... from Rs.	10-8 to 11 8 "
Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable ... from Rs.	4-8 to 7 0 "
Children's Tan Strap Shoes ... from Rs.	2-8 to 4 8 "

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL.
IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to
GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled.*
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.
TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.
Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
"T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, dolours;
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting.
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore."
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing sapping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these all seem feeling,
I will give the good advice I received myself before:
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.
WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Re. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."
SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE & P. M. MADON, J. BROTHERS & Co.
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llanlly, S. Wales.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and sickness, to relax and soothe the weary feelings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will find a remedy with these invigorants in CHLORODYNE, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is recognised by the Profession to be the most powerful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Diphtheria, Diphtheritis.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Menbritis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the well-merited reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a more valuable has been introduced into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian house. Together with us, we are happy to say, are now recognised to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, and the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, it has become of universal use. It has never failed in a case coming under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprising controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a dangerous practice. Yours faithfully, SYMES & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Chemists by appointment to H.E. the Viceroy's Household."
CAUTION TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

INKSTANDS, ELECTROPLATED.

Partially gilt Galley with Flowing Sail, fluttering Pennon, and fascinating figure reclining at the helm	Rs. 17 0
An elegant Classical Vase with Mermaid handles, on oval stand, oxidised, parcel and enamelled	22 0
A Ruby and White Bottle on partially gilt stand with Pearack and [illegible]	25 0
A partially gilt Standish, with two Ruby Bottles, Pearack and Call Bell ...	45 0
Electroplated Standish, Pedestal centre, surmounted by miniature model of [illegible] supported on the shoulders of a Mermaid with two tails, and fitted with two cut Ink-bottles	45 0
Plain Electroplated Acanthus-bordered Standish with Pearack, White Dish and two cut crystal Bottles	45 0
Partial gilt Presentation Inkstand, allegorical design, Cameroe presented by [illegible] with two cut crystal Bottles, Call Bell, Pearack

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUDGEN, D. S. O.,
A performance in aid of the
BOMBAY SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME,
will be given
On TUESDAY, NOV. 5, at 8.30 p.m.,
consisting of
THE MAGPIE MINSTRELS.
[illegible] Mrs. Butterville, Lady Jervis-Whitehouse, Miss Gilbert, Miss Butterville, Miss Parker, Miss [illegible], Dr. Yold, Capt. Porter, and [illegible] Twiss, Nicholson, Reddie, and [illegible]
To be followed by the Farce,
"BEHIND FOR THE DEFENCE"
[illegible]ville and Messrs. Buck, Dewar, and Nicholson.
Tickets may be had at Messrs. BOUNDY and Co.'s, or at the Performance at Morley Hall.
ORDER OF ADMISSION.
1st Stalls ..... Rs. 3 | 3rd Seats ..... As. 8
2nd Stalls ..... 2 |
Children in uniform and their families admitted at half-price to the 2nd and 3rd seats.

CONSIGNMENT of CARGO per s.s. "BERESFORD" from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING immediately and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock. The undersigned, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in which he is concerned must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the [illegible] sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be [illegible] for any damage whatever.
All settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be [illegible].
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES.
[illegible] Chubb's Patent Detector Lock Two Keys, Despatch Trays, Portfolio, Instrument Case, fitted with Silver-mounted Ivory Penholder, Ivory steel-pointed Pencil, Ivory Paper Knife, eight-inch Ivory Rule, Pair of best Allabatta Dividers, Scissors and Penknife, Note-papers, Envelopes, Two Patent Inkstands, and with space for Letters and Books beneath the Tray, size 17 by 11 by 7, Travelling Leather Cover, complete. Price Rupees 105, net cash.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCES—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

LONDON HOUSE.
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

"MISSION" BALMATHA CLOTHS are made from the best English Twist. The Tweeds, &c., are made of Select Pashmina, and being woven in the country are cheaper than imported cloths. They can now be had retail and wholesale from the Depot, No. [illegible] Museum Street.

THE [illegible]NDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.
ધી મુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE is hereby given that the 17th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 16th November, 1889, at 3 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz. :—
1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June 1889.
2nd. To appoint Directors' in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3rd. To appoint Auditors for the year 1889-90 and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Director.
મુળજી કરસનની મુળ
f. c. MULJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 16th November, 1889, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 1st November, 1889.

MONTHLY PRIZE TALES.
IN reference to previous advertisements on the subject, it is now stated that the conditions on which the PRIZE TALE COMPETITION in the *Week's News* will in future be carried on, have been slightly modified. The value of the prize (Rs. 50) and the limit of length (8,000 to 6,000 words) remain the same as before; but in future all MSS., except that which wins the prize, will be returned to the authors *unless they themselves express a contrary desire and their productions are worth publishing.* As regards the prize story itself, the conductors of the paper reserve all rights. The competition is open to all, and considerations of artistic merit alone control the decision. Finally, it is requested that all competitors will write their name and address on the M S., as well as on the covering letter, as otherwise their identity may be lost. The name and address of the author of the prize story must in all cases be published.

THE WEEK'S NEWS
Contains far more reading matter than any Newspaper published in India. The most Popular Novelists contribute to its Columns. Serial Tales by HALL CAINE and other well-known Writers are now being published.

SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 10 per year—Post-free.
Order of the MANAGER, *Pioneer* Press Allahabad.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres:
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentleman's Boating and Tennis Suits. Shouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the Ryal ah Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers, the Mills, Darlington

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance postage extra.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co., Agents.

SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIP.
WANTED,
FOR the Civil Secretariat, Punjab Government, Lahore, a CLERK. Salary Rs. 220, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 16. Applicants must be able to write precis, and to draft letters with ease, and should submit copies of testimonials certifying their ability to do this. Applications to be addressed to the Assistant Secretary to Government Punjab, Civil Department, Lahore, up to 1st November, 1889. The accepted candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of 6 months.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

PUNJAB ICE COMPANY, LD.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1889 has been declared, and Shareholders on the Indian register can obtain warrants for the same on application to the undersigned.
PHIL. C. RUBRI,
Manager in India.
1 Punamalli Road, Madras, 24th Oct. 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. Gunfire, WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, Tenders for the immediate supply of 50 tons of Moulmein square Log Timber, not less than 30 feet in length and 15 inches square.
Forms of Tender with specification may be obtained from the undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 31st Oct. 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.
CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.
The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.
The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.
Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture-holders.
Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorized to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.
For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS
THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY
The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.
On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.
Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.
Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foor annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.
Special arrangements for long periods.
The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay t the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English o any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.
For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction*ac*	Chindwara	Parus
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Satari	Dapki
Farel Station	Nimpurah	Shapura	Akola
Dadur	Raver	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Borsgaum
Sion	Khanapur	Kurjutab	Katipurra
Coorla	Burhanpur	Paddesdari	Moortizapore
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Khandalla	Koorun
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Lanowlcea	Budnaira
Pannaha	Dongergaum	Karli	Malker
Deewa	Bagmar	Karkulla	Chandoor
Callian Junction	Khundwaab	Tullignun	Damergaum
Titwalla	Jawar	Salaivadi	Poolgaum
Khadawali	Beorh	Chinchwul	Jyraum
Wassind	Singaji	Kirkee	Wurdaht
Shapoor	Harsud	Poonabdd	Powaar
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Koreegaon	Sindee
Khurde	Bheringee	Kirkee	Baroo
Kusnarahe	Hurdaa	Poona	Kapri
Kgutpoora	Timoornee	Khanapoor	Salgaon
Ghotee	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoori
Baligaum	Sewnee	Poonabdd	Kelm
Decolace B. Siding	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Rd
Nasolk Rda	Khundi	Gorooloe	Machuk
Kheirwadee	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
Niphar	Etaree (for Hoshangabad)	Khelrgaum	Mohol
Nasolgaum	Rampur	Korebail	Kurubgaum
Munmar	Bagra	Patus	Sholapurae
Nandgaum	Kurelf (for Sawgor)	Dhondb	Hoodgee
Naidongree	Sohagpore*ad*	Kartrus	Goodoor
Challisgaum	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Goolburga
Kujgaum	Sankeri	Warengaum	Shahabadab*o*
Galna	Babai	Nirgaum	Wadi
Pachora	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Myjee	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Musawuda	Kurelf (for Saugor)	Bhewa Bridge	Sydapore
Sinwlee	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Road
Julgaum	Kurruk Bail	Jullumb	Kistna
Bhadli		Sheagaum*a*	Chicksago
			Raichore

STATIONS ON NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junction	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapoore	Tandurs	Shankarpallli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jam	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanash
Limbd	Ulwar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihora
Rampur	Jella	Vavd.	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadochi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea
d 30 minutes or Dinner.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. G. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.
Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokobama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
ESTABLISHED 1857.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000
RESERVE FUNDS £190,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS £750,000
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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
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PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 12), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 8), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure o power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions. useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases o *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Ulcers of the Uterus.*
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For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Science Association, Lecture by Mr. S. P. Kelkar.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.
Instituto Luso-Indiano, Meeting of Portuguese, 6-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The steamer Maria Teresa arrived from China yesterday.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Oriental (s), for Zanzibar; Malda (s), Calcutta; Wennington Hall (s), Antwerp; Peninsular (s), London; and Maharajah (s), Calcutta.

FAIR.—The annual Wittoba Temple Fair will be opened at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, to-morrow, and will continue for five successive days.

R. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th October 1889 was 54,516 maunds.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind and places served via Kotch Mandvi per extra s.s. "Arabia" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m. to-day.

RUSTOMJEE M. PETIT NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for October 1889:—Daily average attendance 236, admission 2,567, prevailing diseases, fever and dysentery.

A DARING ROBBERY.—On the night of the 30th ult. the house of Patcha Bhow, situated at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, was entered by means of a hole being made through the wall, and a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 300, stolen from the neck of the wife of Patcha Bhow.

LECTURE.—At a meeting of the Theistic Association, to be held at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir to-day, Mr. S. P. Kelkar, the missionary of the Samaj, will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "The relation of religion to worldly affairs." The public are invited to attend.

THE DEATH OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—A public meeting of the members of the *Instituto Luso-Indiano* will be held this evening at 6-30 to express regret at the death of King D. Luis I., and convey to the royal family the expression of deep sympathy of the Portuguese community on the sad event.

AN IMPROVED LETTER FILE.—Messrs. Sorabshah and Co. who recently imported a wonderful safety inkstand, have now a patent compactum letter file, which though it bears the legend, "manufactured in Germany," is undoubtedly a long way ahead of any file yet manufactured. Once used it will be always used.

GAMBLING NEAR THE NULL BAZAAR.—Jeewa Adamjee and four others were yesterday, charged by Inspector Dillon at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan, accused No 1 with keeping a common gaming house, near the Null Bazaar, and the other four accused being found gaming therein yesterday morning with cards and money. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted, Jeeva Adamjee was fined Rs. 20, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

A VALUABLE HAUL FOR A COOLIE:—Edward Salvo, a merchant from Mauritius, arrived at Bombay on Thursday last. He landed at the Apollo Bunder, and having two boxes to be conveyed to the Crawford Market he engaged two coolies to do the work for him. When he got to the market, however, he found that only one of the coolies had turned up, the other having disappeared with the box entrusted to him, which contained gold coins to the value of Rs. 2,300. The coolie is still at large.

GAMBLING AT CARPENTER STREET.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Purson Hussoo and thirteen other Hindoos were charged by Inspector George before Mr. P. Ryan. Accused No. 1 was keeping a common gaming house at 2nd Carpenter Street, and the others along with accused No. 1 with being found gaming therein at 1 o'clock yesterday with cards, dice, and money. The whole of the accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, were convicted. Purson Hussoo was fined Rs. 20, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	The Anchors weighed
Overture	Belisario ... Donizetti.
Valse	The Maid of the Mill ... Liddell.
Selection	Gustavus III. Act 5 ... Auber.
Valse	Love's Dreamland ... Otto Roeder.
Polka	Yes or No ... H. Round.
Galop	Camp ... Clyne.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISCORD AMONG MUSICIANS.—Ibrahim Abdool, the manager of a native band, applied to Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday for Warrants for the apprehension of four members of his company on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of musical instruments of the value of Rs. 65. The complainant stated that he had paid the accused Rs. 100, and engaged them to play as members of his company. Last month he sent them with some of his musical instruments to play at a certain place; but they never returned. The musical instruments were of the value of Rs. 50, and the uniform the men had was valued at Rs. 15. He had received information that the accused had gone up-country, sold his property, and misappropriated the proceeds. The Magistrate declined to grant a warrant, but referred the matter for further inquiry to the Police Superintendent of the division.

A DRUNKARD'S SAD END.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of George Kinchella, Eurasian, aged 35 years. About 8 months ago he was employed at Messrs. Treacher and Co's establishment as a clerk, and discharged for drinking. Since then he has been supported by his nephew, Albert E. Poyntz, a fireman in the B. I. S. N. Company's service, and lived with him in a boarding-house, at Mount Road, Mazagon. About 7-30 p. m. on Thursday he was found lying in his room with a bottle containing a strong solution of opium by his side. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 10-40 yesterday morning. The deceased, it appears, purchased a tola of opium on Thursday morning. Dr. John Gallaghar, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by opium. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THEETOR REGIMENTAL BED-COVERS.—Inspector Roberts placed before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday two Mahomedans, named Dilavar Hoosein and Abdula Currimbhoy, on a charge of stealing eight regimental bed-covers, of the value of Rs. 18, the property of Government. It appeared that a policeman on duty at Colaba saw the two accused going along the road about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning with the bed-covers in their possession. They were arrested on suspicion, and placed before Mr. George Ford, Quarter-Master-Sergeant at the Colaba Depot, who recognised the bed-covers as those that were missing from the store-tent, pitched near the barracks. They bore a Commissariat stamp upon them, and there could be no mistake as to their identification. The accused Abdulla admitted a previous conviction, in respect of which he was sentenced to jail for a year and a half by Mr. Ryan, and was discharged only a short time ago. He was now convicted of dishonestly receiving stolen property, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. Dilavar, the other accused, was discharged for want of satisfactory evidence.

THE MURDER OF ZARA.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Aga Khoochik Aga Basrook, a Persian horse-dealer, was placed before Mr. Richardson on a charge of murdering Zara, woman, on the 7th ult., in Pera Havildar Gully. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Burder for the accused.

The evidence which was adduced before the Coroner, and which has been reported by us at length, was gone into.

Mr. Little proposed that his Worship should accept the evidence of certain witnesses in the case who were examined before Mr. Hamilton, on the 9th ult.

Mr. Burder: I am entitled to have them examined over again if I like, under section 340 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Little argued that this was only a preliminary enquiry and not a trial; and that the section did not apply. He said the evidence taken before Mr. Hamilton could be treated as evidence taken before his Worship.

The Magistrate said it would be saving time to treat the evidence as taken before him.

Mr. Burder: If you rule against me, your Worship will take a note of my objection to accept the former evidence. I do not know how it was taken or interpreted, and I have a right to cross-examine the witnesses if I like. I do not agree with Mr. Little's interpretation of the section.

Mr. Little said it would be a waste of time to go over the same evidence again, remarking that this was an enquiry only, and not a trial. The witnesses had given their evidence before the Coroner.

Mr. Burder said they had great trouble in understanding the interpreter before the Coroner, and he found it difficult to rely upon his interpretations. They had now a High Court interpreter; but Mr. Burder did not know how it might have been before Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Little again urged his argument that this was not a trial.

Mr. Burder: I don't know. I am not going to assume that your Worship intends to commit the case. Your Worship may dismiss it after hearing the evidence.

Mr. Little said the case could not be dismissed. The Coroner had already committed it. The interpreter before Mr. Hamilton was the brother of Mr. Mirza Husein, the solicitor, a Mogul gentleman.

After some further discussion, the evidence of additional witnesses was proceeded with. The enquiry was then adjourned.

THE Bishop of Lichfield has somewhat astonished certain of his Church workers. The Prelate has come to the conclusion that the uneducated poor in country parishes need services of a somewhat different kind from those provided in the Book of Common Prayer.

THE "TRAVELLERS'" EFFERVESCING RESTORATIVE SALINE removes bile, headache, and hangover. Relieves sea-sickness. Agreeable and cooling hot. Rs. 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(Concluded from Wednesday's Bombay Gazette.)

IN the first place, we are of opinion that it is not advisable to exclude from the Schedule one member of the Board of Revenue in Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and one Financial Commissioner in the Punjab. Your Lordship will observe from paragraph 77 of the report, in which the arguments for and against the proposal are given, that six members of the Commission dissented from this recommendation; and you will also observe that objections are entertained to it by Local Governments. Having regard to the division of opinion in the Commission and to the views of Local Governments, we are of opinion that those appointments should be included in the Schedule. From our views upon this point our Hon'ble colleague Sir Charles Aitchison desires to dissent, for the reasons given on page 74 of the report.

In the next place, while we agree to the exclusion from the schedule of one of the chief revenue officers of divisions in all Provinces, except Bombay and Assam, which the Commission excludes from its proposal, we think it undesirable that the appointments so excluded should be amalgamated with the Provincial Service. The Commissioner of a Division holds a post which should be filled by men who possess the highest qualities of tact, firmness, judgment, as well as physical ability. It is not desirable that, in selecting an officer to fill even the one unreserved Commissionership, the Government should be restricted to the Provincial Service. But, while we do not think it desirable in the public interests that any of these posts should be amalgamated with the Provincial Service, so as to compel us of necessity to select from that service, we consider that the office of Commissioner is an object of legitimate ambition to the Provincial Service, and that we should not be debarred by law from making occasional selections from that service of men who have proved themselves fit for such advancement. We therefore accept the recommendation to exclude from the Schedule one of the appointments in question in all the Provinces, except Bombay and Assam, but we do not propose to amalgamate it with the Provincial Service.

In the same way we concur with the recommendation of the Commission (paragraph 77 of the report) that the posts of Under-Secretaries to the several Governments be excluded from the schedule, but not amalgamated with the Provincial Service; and we have also agreed that one of the Secretaries to the Board of Revenue in Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, when there are more than one [report, paragraph 77 (7), should be treated in a similar manner, that is to say, that the post, though excluded from the schedule, should not be amalgamated with the Provincial Service. This arrangement meets the objection taken by the Bombay Government to the exclusion of Under-Secretaries from the schedule.

Our last objection is to the recommendation made in paragraph 93 of the Report that the office of Accountant-General should be removed from the Schedule. On this point we would invite Your Lordship's attention to the correspondence ending with our Despatch No. 380, dated the 16th November 1880, from which you will perceive that the question of the best way of filling these appointments has been the subject of long discussion between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and that, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, we decided that those offices should be retained in the Schedule. We are unwilling to alter a decision so deliberately pronounced, especially as the Commission itself "considers that ordinarily the appointments will be most efficiently held by members of the Imperial Service." But while we are of opinion that the post of Comptroller-General, and that of Accountant-General may in the larger Provinces be most suitably filled by Covenanted Civilians, we are desirous of affording encouragement to the best officers belonging to the "outofell" list of the Accounts Departments by holding out to them as a reward for conspicuous merit the prospect of succeeding to one of the Accountant-Generalships. We accordingly propose to exclude from the Schedule one Account-Generalship, and to adopt the rule of ordinarily filling it by selection from the enrolled list. We propose to deal similarly with the Comptrollership of Burma if, as appears probable, it be necessary to raise it to the status of an Accountant-Generalship. From this decision to retain the offices of Accountant-General in the Schedule, His Excellency the Viceroy, and the Hon'ble General Chesney, and the Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison dissent.

We beg leave to forward as an enclosure to this Despatch the Schedule as now altered by us, which we desire to substitute for the Schedule N of the Commission's Report.

14. In the 77th and 81st paragraphs of the Report, the Commission points out that the effect of its proposals is to remove about 108 appointments from the list of offices now reserved by law or by the Secretary of State's orders to the Covenanted Service; and it recommends that, if the *cadre* or working body of the Covenanted Civil Service is larger than would be required under the proposals now made to fill the remaining appointments, the Government should in the future recruitment for the Civil Service have regard to the reduced Schedule in order to give due effect to these proposals. We intend at an early date to address Your Lordship on the subject of the future strength of the Imperial Service. Meantime we may observe that the ultimate effect of the Commission's proposals will be to fill about one-sixth of the appointments now reserved for Covenanted and Statutory Civilians with members of the Provincial Service. Thus stated, the result as it affects the recruitment of the Civil Service does not materially differ from that produced by the Statutory system. Since 1881 the Government of India has made arrangements for the recruitment of five-sixths of the requirements of the Covenanted *cadre* in England, and of one-sixth in India. As the Commission does not propose a reduction in the aggregate strength of the *cadre*, but a redistribution of offices between the Covenanted or Imperial and the Provincial Services, it would seem that, so far as the Commission's proposals are concerned, no reduction in the scale of recruitment for the Imperial Service is at present called for; and that, in order to give effect to these proposals in regard to the Provincial Service, all that need be done is to cease to recruit officers under the Statute of 1870, and commence recruiting Provincial officers to the same extent to which Statutory officers have been hitherto recruited. The old system will thus merge in the new without any dislocation of existing arrangements.

15. It will be convenient if, before passing from this part of the subject, we here express our opinion on the recommendation made in paragraph 97 of the Report, namely, that Statutory Civilians should be absorbed into the Provincial Service in such positions as having regard to the circumstances of each case, the Government of India may consider to be equitable. The question is not free from difficulty, because the status of a Statutory officer is now superior to that of an officer in the Uncovenanted Judicial and Revenue Service, and any measure of amalgamation, if not carefully qualified, might be regarded as an infringement of just expectations. There are three possible ways of dealing with Statutory officers in active service. We may treat them as the Commission proposes, or we may allow them to retain their existing status, or they may be absorbed into the Imperial Service by Parliamentary legislation.

We cannot recommend the third course, because its effect would be to introduce into a limited and reduced *corps delite* officers not possessing the qualifications essential for membership of such a body. With reference to the second course, it is to be remembered that a Statutory officer is appointed not to a Service, but to a particular post. He has no admitted claim to advancement in ordinary course apart from the special consideration he may earn by special merit and ability displayed in the particular post he holds; and although in practice it has not been unusual to advance him side by side with his Covenanted contemporaries, yet each step is treated as a fresh appointment under the rules. The maintenance of the *status quo* in this respect would simply mean that his appointment would continue, as hitherto, to be specially treated outside both Imperial and the Provincial Services. This arrangement would be of no benefit to the Statutory officers concerned, while it would have the effect of postponing to some extent the operation of the Commission's proposals for the amalgamation with the Provincial Service of the higher appointments excluded from the Schedule. This effect should be, if possible, avoided. We think it may be avoided without injury to the interests of the Statutory officers if the proposed transfer be qualified by a provision that, *ceteris paribus*, the latter shall, if considered qualified, have a preferential claim over members of the Provincial Service to promotion to the transferred appointments. Subject to this condition, which confers upon Statutory officers a benefit over and above what the Commission thought necessary, we consider that the unanimous conclusion at which the Commission arrived on this part of the subject should be accepted.

16. In paragraph 80 of the Report the Commission suggests that, in giving effect to its proposals regarding the higher appointments excluded from the Schedule of 1861, regard should be had to the claims of officers appointed before 1870, that is to say, before the enactment of 33 Vict., Cap. 3, but not to the claims of officers subsequently appointed. This is practically the view taken in paragraph 9 of our Despatch No. 11 of 9th February 1886. But, inasmuch as it was not till 1880 that the Statutory system began to be regularly carried into effect, we are of opinion that it would be more equitable to take the later year. In modification, therefore, of the recommendation made in paragraph 80 of the Report, we are of opinion that the year 1880 should be substituted for the year 1870 in the Commission's 21st recommendation (Report, page 142, and that, in dealing with officers appointed before the year 1880 to the Covenanted Civil Service, effect should be given to the intentions expressed by the Secretary of State in the Despatch of 27th May 1875, in connection with the subject. With regard to officers appointed to the Covenanted Civil Service after 1880, we agree with the Commission in thinking that, as the measures now recommended will be gradually introduced, the reasonable claims and expectations of such officers will not be injuriously affected.

17. In the 77th and 78th paragraphs of its Report the Commissioner makes two proposals, in the expediency of which we cannot concur. In the first place, it proposes that the Schedule to 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 54, modified as suggested in paragraphs 12 and 13 above, should be liable to change without further Parliamentary legislation; and, in the second place it proposes to confer upon the Government in India a wider power of direct appointments to offices included in the Schedule than is now conferred upon them by the Statute. In regard to these points, we consider that the adoption of Commission's proposals or either of them would seriously diminish the value of the Parliamentary guarantee on the basis of which the Imperial Service will be constituted. We have, however, no objection to offer to the suggestions for improving the method of procedure under section 4 of the Act which the Commission makes in the 79th paragraph of its Report.

III.

18. The next portion of the Commission's proposals on which we desire to remark is concerned with the open competitive examination held in England. In connection with this portion of the subject, the Secretary of State observed that the chief points for inquiry were—(1) whether the competitive examination for native candidates should be held in India as well as in England; (2) whether, if the existing system which permits native to compete in England be substantially maintained, there should be any change in the limit of age for native candidates or in the character of their examination; and (3) whether it was desirable, as suggested by the Government of Bengal that the number of native probationers to be selected by competitive examination in London should be first fixed, and the native candidates afterwards selected by an examination seperate from that for Europeans, and specially adapted as regards limits of age and otherwise to the conditions of natives of India. With refesence to the first of these important questions, the Commission decides that it is inexpedient to hold an examination in India for the Covenanted Civil Service simultaneously with the examination in London. The Commission points out that, while the Covenanted Civil Service is only large enough to man 765 appointments all told, the duties which the officers composing that Service are called on to discharge involve wide and serious responsibilities and require very high qualifications and special training in the agency employed. It recognises that, as the Covenanted Civil Service represents the only permanent English official element in India, the importance of recruiting that Service with reference to the maintenance of English principles and methods of Government cannot be overrated. Having regard to the general considerations set forth with great force in paragraph 60 of the Report, the Commission concludes that recruitment in India for the Civil Service is undesirable. We are unanimously of the opinion that this conclusion is correct. The true principle on which the Commission has wrongly insisted is, that the conditions of the open competitive examination should be framed with the object of securing candidates trained in the highest and best form of English education. If under such conditions native candidates succeed, they will then, as Lord Macaulay said, "enter the Service in the best and most honourable way." The establishment of simultaneous competitive examinations in India and in England would sacrifice the principle we have stated. It would be entirely foreign to the intentions of the framers of the competitive system, and be open to grave practical objections. We therefore fully agree with the Commission in deprecating the entertainment of any such proposal.

19. It follows from what we have stated that we are also opposed to any change in the conditions of the examination which would differentiate native from English competitors at the examination held in London. We therefore agree with the view expressed in the 64th paragraph of the Report that a separate examination in London for natives of India, as proposed by the Bengal Government, should not be held; and we also concur with the Commission in thinking that any lowering of the standard or of the distinctively English character of the examination could not fail to be attended with consequences injurious to the public interests. From this point of view, and after a full consideration of the evidence given upon the subject, we are of opinion that, while the existing scale of marks in regard to Sanskrit and Arabic fairly represents the educational value of these languages as compared with the other subjects which it is open to candidates to select, and should therefore remain unaltered, the examination in these two subjects should be made materially more stringent, and the standard of knowledge in regard to them raised. We consider it to be conclusively proved that, as the examination is now conducted, it is far easier for a candidate to obtain high marks in Sanskrit or Arabic than in either Latin or Greek, and that even as regards English candidates *inter se*, the present arrangements in regard to Oriental classics are calculated to give an advantage in favour of the less deserving.

20. As regards the question of the age at which candidates should compete, we are strongly of opinion that, like the other conditions of the open competitive examination in London, it must be determined mainly with the object of securing candidates trained in the highest and best form of English education. Under the existing rules, which fix the age-limits for the examination at 17—19 years, we are satisfied that this object is not attained. Your Lordship is aware that the introduction of the existing age-limits was proceeded, during Lord Northbrook's administration, by a careful inquiry, the results of which were summed up in our Despatch No. 57, dated September 30th, 1875. As was to be expected, there was considerable difference of opinion on the question of age. At that time the limits were from 17 to 21, and the arguments for raising the limits to 19—23 are forcibly stated in Lord Northbrook's Minute of September 22nd, 1875. For reasons given in his Despatch No. 19 (Public,) dated 24th February 1876, however, the Secretary of State decided at that time to lower them to 17—19 years with effect from 1878. The existing system has accordingly been in operation for nearly ten years; and the Government of India is thus in a position to apply to it the test of experience. Judged in this way, the system in our opinion is not the one best suited to the present circumstances of India. Four years ago the Government of India recommended that the limits of age should be raised, and we consider that the general tendency of the measure now proposed is to enhance the necessity for reverting to the limits that were prescribed when the competition system was first introduced. The Civil Service is an extremely limited and reduced in numbers that very wide powers are necessarily entrusted to officers shortly after their arrival in the country, and the increasing complexity of the administration demands greater maturity of judgment and more thorough education on the part of our officers. For these and other reasons we consider undesirable that the Civilians sent out from England should begin their service in this country so young, as under the existing system they do. We are therefore of opinion that the age-limits for all candidates at the open competition in England should be raised to 19—23.

While we have arrived at this conclusion on general grounds, the Commission has unanimously and strongly made the same recommendation as regards native candidates, and its recommendation is supported by evidence of unquestionable authority. Under such circumstances we consider it to be expedient that effect should be given to the recommendation in question. The Commission was precluded by the terms of its instructions from considering the question in its relation to English candidates. But we think that it would be impossible for us to deal with the question satisfactorily under the limitation imposed for considerations upon the Commission, and we could not approve of raising the age for natives while that for English candidates is retained unaltered. In this view the fact that the evidence taken by the Commission in respect to native candidates has led it to the same conclusion at which we, on independent grounds, have arrived on the general question, is an additional argument in favour of our recommendation that the age at which all candidates shall compete should be raised to 19—23 years. From this conclusion our Hon'ble Colleague Sir Charles Elliott, who is in favour of retaining the present age-limits, dissents. Our Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Westland, while not objecting to the raising of the maximum, would prefer to leave the minimum limit of age as it at present stands, or at least not higher than 18 years.

It would be a necessary corollary of the raising of the age-limits that the standard of examination should also be raised and adapted to testing the comparative merits of young men who at the Universities have acquired a highly finished general or special education. If Your Lordship adopts our views on the question of age, we would further recommend, as proposed by Lord Northbrook in his Minute of 22nd September 1875, that the period of study which probationers should, after the open competition, be required to spend in England should be reduced to one year as formerly.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(NOVEMBER 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Madras-Penang cable still interrupted. Section Elephant Point-Penang right.
Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st Nov. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	1	7	39	...	23
Suez	1	6	43	1	11

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 1st Nov. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	...	...	9
„ Karrachee	...	8	...	1
„ Madras	...	16	...	3

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 31.

10 p.m. ... ... 78·3

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

6 a.m.	74·0
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	88·5
4 p.m.	83·4

THE calculated population of Scotland in 1868 was 3,275, 350, but it rose to 4,077,070 in 1888; or in other words it increased by about one-quarter in the twenty years. But the police have multiplied more rapidly still; for whereas in 1868 one constable looked after 1,117 individuals, in 1888 his jurisdiction was reduced to 981 persons.

A DOG AND SNAKE FIGHT.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following to the *Englishman*:—An interesting account of a snake attacked by English dogs, all of whom apparently escaped from the encounter unbitten, appeared in the *Englishman* a few days ago; and as an almost similar experience occurred to dogs of mine, I venture to relate the circumstance, hoping it may interest your readers. I was, at the time, the happy possessor of what, in the moffussil, is called a *bobbery* pack, which consisted of two English bull-mastiffs, two kangaroo hounds, three English greyhounds, a Rampur hound, two bull-terriers, and a "Dandy Dinmont."

The pack was almost too good for jackal, but as my best sport was derived from jacks, which I succeeded in first trapping, I was generally able to give the hunted animal long grace and a fair chance of escape, more especially if he made good use of his opportunity. There was a special advantage also in hunting *trapped* jackals, in that I could select open country and fairly good riding ground for the chase, while by sending round timely intimation to the other residents of the station, all who chose could join in the fun. There was much jungle in the immediate neighbourhood, and but little riding ground, otherwise the trapping might, with such a pack of dogs, have been considered unsportsmanlike.

Having failed for some days to trap the wily jack, I one afternoon sought to interview him in his home, and to this end repaired, with the whole pack, to some scrub situated behind the station. I beat about for some time, but without success, and was at length reminded, by reason of the approaching darkness, that I must get back to the house.

While I was yet a mile or so away, and when there was just enough of light left to follow the path by, a dark object struck at me from out of a small patch of scrub that I was passing. The object almost touched my elbow, and hissed as it struck out. I had a hog spear in my hand, and with it I hit at the spot into which what I immediately recognised as a large snake had withdrawn. It was too quick for me, however, and escaped. The dogs were all around me at the time, and saw the blow aimed at the snake. They probably also heard the hiss, for before I could call them off or hinder it, the entire pack had rushed into the scrub, and next moment were worrying something inside. The jungle was too thick and thorny for me to enter, even had I desired to do so, but I yelled at the top of my voice to the dogs to come out, and out they came, but bringing with them something of which each dog, down to the little Dandy Dinmont, had contrived somewhow to get a hold. It was a large snake, and there was now nothing for it but to let the dogs have their way. The two bull dogs had seized it at one end which end I couldn't see and with noses only a few inches apart pulled and tugged for the bare life. Presently the dog (one was a female) who had the outer hold fell backward, carrying with her a piece of the snake about six inches in length, and this I subsequently discovered to be the head; they had actually dragged it to pieces between them.

I suspected the snake to be a cobra, but for further examination I determined to take the head home, and look at it in the light, for by this time it was too dark to see properly. I therefore stuck my spear through it, and resumed my homeward journey. Short as the time was that intervened between my picking up the snake's head and reaching the house, I shall never forget the misery of that short walk. The dogs seemed to sympathise with me in my distress, though clearly ignorant of its cause. They gathered round me trying to catch a glimpse of my face, and anxious apparently to cheer me in my trouble. I expected each moment to see one of my much oved pets fall to the ground in convulsions. It was, I thought, impossible that, from such an encounter, all could have escaped. Finally the bull dog stopped short in the pathway, limped, and putting his mouth down to one of his forefeet, went through the action as it were of endeavouring to extract a thorn from his paw. I was on my knees by his side in a moment trying to discover where he had been bitten, and failing in this, taking him in my arms, hastened onward at a trot. He weighed sixty-five lbs., and before I had gone far, the weight communicated itself to me. I put him down thinking to take a short rest, when, to my delight, he wagged his tail and scampered off, imagining the whole thing evidently a good joke, got up for his especial edification. I had got over about half the distance when one of the English greyhounds sat down on the pathway in front of me, and began to shiver. "Poor Bidgley!" I exclaimed, "would it had been any of the others." I rushed forward to his side and was about to pick him up, when off he dashed at a pace that would have overhauled the best fox in the country in a brace of shakes. It looked as if he too had been bent on "taking a rise out of me."!

To make a long story short, almost all the pack, down to the little Dandy, had each fooled me before I got home, for not one of them had been touched. On reaching the house I called to my chum to bring a light, and told him what had occurred. We examined the snake's head, and a finer pair of spectacles never appeared over an opticius's door. The snake, when whole, must have measured fully six feet, and the neck, where bitten through, was almost as thick as one's wrist.

I am aware that the general impression is that snakes of this class are not aggressive, and that they will not attack unless provoked, but in this instance, at least, there was no provocation. I was probably a couple of feet away from the scrub when it struck at me, and its head passed within a few inches of my elbow. It was a narrow shave, but "all's well that ends well. A miss is as good as a mile."

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Lord Hawke, England
a Mr R Whately, Poona
a Capt and Mrs Williams
a Miss Laing
a Capt and Mrs Riddell, England
a Mr and Mrs McNair, England
a Mr N G Beauchamp, Poona
a Major W James, Poona
a Mr and Mrs J R Middleton, CS, Nasik
Mr and Mrs C H Candy, Kholapur
a Mr R R Deans, England
a Mrs J L Johnston, do
a Mr Joseph Rook, do
a Mr W Goldrino, do
a Mr H H McLeod, do
Mr H Bowman, do
a Mr C Hogberg, do
a Mrs E T Taylor, do
a Mr P M Coode, do
a Mr and Mrs A Pedler, do
a Dr J Morton, do
a Mr and Mrs R Rose, CS, England
a Surg-Maj and Mrs J Kellie, England
a Miss M Brodie, England
a Mr R G Rose, do
a Mr R McL Richardson, England
a Mr G K Wasey, Goa
a Mr and Mrs H Batty, C S, Poona
a Mr F T Coode, Amraoti
a Lieut A Beale, 5th Bo L Inf, Baroda
a Lieut-Col F Jackson, Baroda
Mr J H Toole, Poona
a Mr A Shakespear, England
Capt L McIlheron, 5th Gds
a Mr H Duperne, Karachi
Col F Hunter, C B, Pol Agent, Cutch
a Dr and Mrs C S Durand, Karachi
a Lieut J Muter, R A, HMS Serapis
a Lieut J N Tancock, RA, HMS Serapis
Lieut C M Stevens, Bedf Regt, HMS Serapis
a Lieut H Stookley, RE, HMS Serapis
a Lieut W Beale, W R Regt, HMS Serapis
Lieut F C Templer, RA, HMS Serapis
Lieut J Liddle, RE, HMS Serapis
Lieut W A Kincaid, RE, HMS Serapis
Lieut J F Carmichael, RE, HMS Serapis
Lieut G B Kingston, RE, HMS Serapis
Lieut S Rivett-Carnac, RE, HMS Serapis
a Mrs R E Candy, Genoa
a Mr R E Candy, C S Shopur
a Miss Angus, Genoa
a Miss Fletcher, Genoa
a Miss Sullivan, Genoa
a Miss Blackwell, Genoa
a Mr and Mrs C Biddulph, Genoa
a Mr and Mrs A L E Graves, England
a Miss Gibson, England
a Miss Low, England
a Miss Ward, England
a Mr and Mrs W Kaye, CS England
a Mr and Mrs J Hamblin, England
Lieut C Crookshanks, R E England
a Mr M D Adams, Bilaspur
a Col D Parsons, Khandalla
a Mr Jennings, Khandalla
a Mr and Mrs H Vansittart
Mr and Mrs T Spratt, Punjab
Mr T C White, Tanna
Miss Netfield
Mr C T Davis, C S, Sharanpur
Mr C Carr, Poona
Mr and Mrs J M Lane, Supt of Tels, Bom Divi, Bombay
a Mr J L Johnson, C S, Dharwar
a Mrs Ashby, Aden
a Miss Hewett, Bombay
Mr F Place, Bombay
Dr and Mrs B Grayfoot, Bombay
Mr A R Becher, Bombay
a Dep Surg-Genl and Mrs H Cook, Bombay
a Mr and Mrs W Townsend, Bombay
Mr J O Maley, Bombay
Mr A Yankerstoff, do
Mr M Gristle, do
Capt J Tindall, do
Mr H Mulroney, do
Mr H Bottenheim, do
Miss Bottenheim, do
Mrs G Warwick, do
Mr F Lamb, IM, do
Mr F Pickard, IM, do
Mr T A Walker, do
Mr A Conley, do
Mr W Barrett, IM, do
Mr C H Allen, do
Mr D Rae, do
Mr F O'Bryne, do
a Mr and Mrs F S Piper, Bombay
Lieut and Mrs M Walker, RA, Bombay
Mr J Austin, IM, Bombay
Lieut W S Jacob, BSC, Bombay
Mr H Groves, Bombay
Mr P Thompson, do
Mr J Heyn, do
a Mr C Hunter, do
a Mr S Turnbull, Poona.

Residents left during the week marked (a) thus.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain J. Orman, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Marseilles:—

For London.—Mr. W. Butler Wright, Mr. W. Mulligan Wright, and Mr. W. G. Walker.

IF the report supplied to the *Standard* by the recent guest at Friedrichsruhe be correct, Dr Schweninger ought to have in a short time the most flourishing practice in Europe. According to this visitor, Prince Bismarck who a few years ago was obliged to live like an anchorite, gave up shooting and abandoned riding, which has always been a passion with him from his youth, has now profited so much by Dr Schweninger's treatment that he is not obliged to deny himself anything, eats of almost any dishes, and drinks as he pleases. Considering that he used to suffer from an obstinate and distressing stomachic complaint, and was tortured by neuralgia and sleeplessness, Dr. Schweninger's cure seems almost miraculous.

LORD WOLSELEY'S Australian brother—the agster who it is said to have fashioned an extraordinary sheep-shearing machine—it is stated to have arranged the flotation of his invention on the aLondon market. The capital is fixed at £300,000.

"PHOSPHO," a most agreeable beverage and valuable antetive-stimulant. Rs. 2-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 0
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 2 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 6
Do. 2nd sort, do.	0 2 0
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin per lb	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef Salt, English per lb	0 10 0
MUTTON— 1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb 0 4 0	0 2 6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Hook, per lb. 0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each 0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each 0 2 6	0 2 3
Breast large, each 0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. small, each 0 2 0	0 2 0
Head, each 0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each 0 1 0	0 0 9
Suet, per lb 0 3 0	0 2 6
KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter 2nd sort „ ...	0 11 0
Fore „ „

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Passengers' Tonga Dawks ready daily from Poona at 4 a.m. and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Surjorjee Pereshaw, Diplomated Dawk Master in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Poona Race Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Packets 1lbs. containing 4lbs. obtainable at the Messes of PRIDEAUX & Co.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best TEAS, in ½, 1, 2 and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAIN and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

EVERY ONE pleased with our New Novelties in X'mas Cards, from One Piece each. Compare and be satisfied before you try elsewhere, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S TO-DAY, a well-bred Chesnut Arab Horse, a Country-bred Mare, and a Denmark Pony Phaeton with Waler Pony Mare, at 1-30 p.m.

THE BEE—The One-day BEE TIMEPIECES, will gain any position. Warranted to keep perfect time. Timepiece Re. 4 with Alarum Rs. 7. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch-maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

WANTED—An Experienced INVOICE CLERK who could also keep cash. Apply, stating salary required, to No. 40, care of this paper.

WANTED EIGHT COMPOSITORS with testimonials. Apply to the Manager "Spy of the Day" Office, Persevering Printing Press, Grant Road, Bombay.

TO LET—A Large BUNGALOW situated near the Jewish Synagogue, Byculla, suitable for Hotels or for two or three Families with Outhouses, Stables and a large Compound. Rent very moderate. Apply on the premises to Mr. MUCKHA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS! CHRISTMAS CARDS!! Hand-painted, satin, silk, fringed, and various other sorts, from One Piece each.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

TOYS and NOVELTIES.—A large and varied stock. X'mas orders are now being registered.—JONES and Co., above Geyer and Co., Machine Depot, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe at Re. 1-8 and Flowery Orange Pekoe at Re. 1-4 per lb. These teas are highly appreciated by all who try them. PANTHAKY and Co. Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP; CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.—Wristlet Watches in strong Silver cases. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 12-8 each. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT for the School of Arts, Surat. Salary up to Rs. 120.—Apply with testimonials to SECRETARY, Surat Municipality.

WANTED a safe lucrative concern for investment of one lac of rupees or more. Apply "H. B. K.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an experienced Man, Native or European, to act as INSPECTOR of Up-country Cotton Agencies. Apply with copies of certificates and state salary expected, to "B. G.," care of this paper.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Deesa, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba liwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Balliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadar, Bombay, may also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE SUPPLIES from England.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s REVISED SUBSCRIPTION TARIFF may be obtained from their Branch Firms, King, King and Co., Bombay, and King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay.—Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodating Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms moderate.

CLARENDON HOTEL, well-known most Central Hotel at Matheran, very close to public Offices, Library, &c., is now open. Visitors may rely on Mr. DeSouza's well-served table.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Rooms Bright and Airy, and not low pitched. Open for Visitors.

TEA KETTLES.—Plain Tilting Electro-plated KETTLES with Spirit Lamp Heaters, Rs. 10 and Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARCE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound, Rs. 6, postage 4 annas.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

FULL-SIZE complete BILLIARD-TABLE READY FOR SALE, by Thurston and Co., London, in good order. Apply DEWJEE CANJEE, and Co., No. 6, Chuckla.

CLEARANCE SALE at V. Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

J. and R. TENNENT'S LAGER BEER.—A fine light Beer of these well-known Brewers freshly received. For particulars apply to BEJONJEE JAMSHEDJEE, Godownkeeper, Framjee Sands and Co.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per Dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancassire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Grocery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2 P.M.

At our Auction sale this day we will dispose of a varied lot of household furniture, comprising marb eand plain top centre and pier tables, teapoy corner, whatnots, chiffonneer, plain and mirror panelled sfairaha, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dressing tables, dressing glasses, washhand stands with crockery, armes and unarmed chairs, bentwood chairs, cots with mattresses, towel horse, commodes, colored iron trunks of sizes, ornaments, lamps, &c.

SHERIFF, SON & CO.,
Bombay, November 2, 1889. Auctioneers.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 3, King William-street, having Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!

TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY in December a SHIPMENT of 250 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST.

(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE

MR. E. M. WALTON.)

27, MEDOW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEUBERG & CO.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

he universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

Offices.—Old Bond Street London.

3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are publicunder which "HUNYADI" part, they adopted an Label, com- Registered of selection, which *Aperient offered to the names of the word forms have now additional prising their Trade Mark consists of a*

RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash, Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter Pounds Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:

Standard Buildings,

Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.

SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Wennington Hall, 1,886 ton, Captain C Kilvert sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of Venice, 2,200 tons, Captain H N Moffat, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE Coasting s. s. Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G. J. Bakar cleared yesterday for Cutch Mandvi and Coast Ports with a general cargo and 400 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Malda, 1268 tons, Captain J Nash, sailed yesterday for coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 938 tons, Captain J Forbes sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Aden with a general cargo, Lieut and Mrs. A Sincock and four children Sergt H Capprey, Sergt and Mrs. D C'Opuo and child, and 69 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE Austro Hangarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Teresa, 2,011 tons Captain, R Depris arrived in harbour yesterday from China H. M.'s China Mails with a general cargo and the following passengers. Von Ruitner, wife and two children, Messrs T Soorjee, E Moon, R P Selom, Miss Demnen, Mr J P Plytion, Miss Plytion, Mr Steenbey, Mrs Goldenberge, and child, Mr W Ulhom, Mr T Stumm and 25 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds	Company or Agents.
Beresford	1378	Vickers	B	C Eduljee
King Arthur	1047	F. J. Raffin.	C	B and P S N Co.
Calder	490	W. H. Fairweather.	D	B and P S N Co.
Clio	1779	Rean	F	F Muir & Co
Tanjore	1404	Raffin	P	H Cassum
Labourdonnais	1274	P. B. St. Biet	O	M Maritimes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Wardha	2532	Stevenson	1	M Mackenzie & Co
Arabia	2316	Laird	3	W. & A. Graham & Co
Manilla	2582	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
Bisagno	1499	Valle	4	F Bozzoni
Poseidon	2499	Lemcsich	7	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
Ship Valient	1589	Douglas	10	H A H Hassum.
S S Werneth Hall	2620	Buck	13	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Maria Teresa (s)..	Deperis	China.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Zanzibar.
	Malda (s)	Nash	Ca'cutta.
	Wennington Hall.	Kilvert	Antwerp.
	Peninsular (s)	Webber	London.
	Maharajah (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer King Arthur, for Aden &c.
,, Venetia, for China.
,, Labourdonnais, for Aden &c.
,, Himalaya, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Maria Teresa, for Trieste, Venice &c.

The following vessels cleared yesterday:—

Steamer Hindoo, Captain Baker for Cutch Mandvi, &c.
,, City of Venice, Captain Moffat for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct
28 Ship, Earl of Aberdeen ..... Barker ..... Colombo.
Big Bonanza ..... Andrews ..... Rangoon, Oct. 15.
Daventry ..... Galbraith ..... Colombo, Oct. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 28.—Ship Walter H. Wilson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
30 Nurjahan s .... Bombay.
Booldana s .... Rangoon.
Roma s .... Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
29 Lalpoora s .... Rangoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2620 Werneth Hall (s), Buck.

FOR HULL AND AMSTERDAM.

1779 Clio (s), Rea.

FOR ANTWERP.

2393 Idar (s), Poland.

FOR MARSEILLES.

2315 Arabia (s), Laird.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

2485 Poseidon (-), Lemcsich.

FOR GENOA.

2583 Manilla (s), Cruciani.

FOR CHINA.

1471 Bisagno (s), Valle.
1677 Surat (s), Bellforme.
1671 Teheran (s), Sams.
1671 Thibet (s), Preston.
1531 Venetia (s), Hasselwood.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1563 Parthenope, Heal.

FOR BANGKOK.

500 Queen of England, Spencer.

FOR ADEN.

1611 Assam (s), Gadd.
1480 LaBourdonnais (s), Sibilet.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1582 Valiant, Douglas.

FOR KARACHI.

1349 Astraea (s), Nicholas.
1379 Beresford (s), Vickers.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Griffon, Blaxland.
H. M. S. Garnet, Jenkins.
H. M. S. Serapis, Boardman.
A. (Torpedo Boat), Perceval.
B. (Torpedo Boat), Page.
C. (Torpedo Boat), Butler.
E. (Torpedo Boat), Johnson.
F. (Torpedo Boat), Reeve.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 30.

MacCartie, Surg, Bo, 1 M D, on duty, from England.

NOVEMBER 1.

Twigg, Lieut, Bo, 24th Bo I, on leave, from Rajkote.
Scoonce, Col, Beng, Survey of India Dept, on leave, from Calcutta.
Cowan, Lt-Col, Beng, Survey Dept, on leave, from Calcutta.
Warden, Capt, Bo Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Gaffney, Surg-Maj, Beng, Med Service on privilege leave, from Saugar.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER, 1.

Graham, Capt, Ms. 1 Cherhire Regt, on leave, to England.
Fabeck, Dy, Surg-Genl, Ms, Medical, to Kamptee.
Scoonce, Col, Beng-Survey of India, on fur, to England.
Cowan, Lt-Col, Beng, Survey of India, on fur, to England.
Burgess, Lt-Col, R A to command R A, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo Vol R Corps.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1889.

1. The Battalion will parade this day the 2nd inst at 4-45 p m at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, Arms and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N C Officers detailed for that purpose.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars this day the 2nd inst as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two double cars leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-55 p.m.

St. Mary's College—One double and one single car leave Victoria Gardens at 3-55 p.m.

St. Peter's School—One single car leaves P. and O. Dockyard at 4 p.m.

2. In future the black pouch will be worn behind in place of at the side as at present.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned:—Capt. A. F. Soundy for 15 days from this date; Sergt J. H. Foley "F." Co. for six weeks from this date to 15 December 1889 on private affairs.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

4. There will be a parade at the Riding School on at 7 a.m. this morning Uniform swords.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, November 2nd, 1889.

This day (Saturday), at 6-30 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal compound.

2. The proficiency class will begin instructions at head-quarters on Friday, the 1st proximo at 6-30 p.m.

3. On Saturday, the 2nd November, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9 in. and 12-5 R. M. L. guns. Dress, uniform and helmets without ball, badge or chin-chain.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Second Lieut,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Monday, 28th October, 1889.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·883
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·8
Dew Point	67·3
Relative humidity of Air	63·5
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky = 10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	89·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	74·9
General Directions of Wind	E. ENE, NW, NNW, NE, ENE
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	238

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 1.

PRIVATE telegrams to hand this morning reported a further advance of ¼d. per oz. in Bar Silver at 43⅜, although Reuter's quotation is still 43½d. per oz. Rupee Securities also were higher again in London yesterday, say ⅛ per cent. in Fours at 68⅛, and 3-16 in 4½ per cents, at £70 15-16. Consols remained at Wednesday's reduced price of 96⅝; and Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107. Paris quotations come unchanged. The Indian Council placed a lakh of extra Bills on Calcutta and 1½ lakh on Bombay at 1s. 4 21-32d., and 1½ lakh on Calcutta at 1s. 4 11-16d., these rates showing an advance of 1-32d. and 1-16d. respectively, on those obtained at the regular allotments on Wednesday.

An increase of 3 per cent. in the Reserve of the Bank of England is shown by the weekly returns issued on Wednesday, the reserve thus standing at 41 per cent. of the liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 5 per cent; and 3½ was still the market rate of discount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

The Wheat Market was unchanged; and the only alteration advised from Mincing Lane is an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive via the Cape.

Reuter's telegram advising the state of the Liverpool Cotton market at closing last evening was mutilated; but the sales had been moderate at 10,000 bales, including 600 Surats. Spot Mid.-American remained at 5⅞d., and arrivals were unaltered in all positions, the only change in prices being an advance of 1-16d. in "Good" Oomras. The day's Imports were 28,000 bales.

The rise of ⅛ cent. on ready Mid.-Uplands in New York, which took place on Wednesday was maintained yesterday; and January Futures were 2 points higher at 9·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports have kept heavy; and this season's figures so far give the following comparison with those of the previous two years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts...	44,000	36,000	42,000
Two days' do. ...	258,000	219,000	238,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,865,000	1,497,000	1,935,000

There has been rather more doing in our local Cotton market to-day, and prices have been steady with an upward tendency, if anything, but no actual advance has been established, and yesterday's quotations may be repeated all round. Forward contracts for about 1,000 bales in the aggregate have transpired in "Fully Good" Akola for January delivery at Rs. 208; and in "Good" Bengals, for the same delivery, at Rs. 174, and "Fully Good" at Rs. 182; the remainder of the business reported having been in ready stuff, consisting of some 1,500 bales of old Karanja at Rs. 203; 300 bales of old Julgaum at Rs. 205; and about 500 bales of new Bengals at Rs. 180-95 per candy.

WHEAT.—A steadier feeling has been apparent in this market to-day, but there has been no increase in business and prices are quoted as before for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a small extent only; but we make no further change in rates, and the tone of this market also has been steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,621 bales.
Wheat	16,152 cwts.
Linseed	2,008 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,354 ,,
Castor Seed	0,058 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged, and no fresh business of importance has transpired, to-day. Wheat and Seeds for prompt shipment may be quoted as follows:—

Liverpool	20s.	per ton.
London	21s. 3d.	,,
Open Charter	21s. 3d.	,,
Havre	22s. to 23s. 9d.	,,
Dunkirk	22s. 6d.	,,
Antwerp	20s.	,,
Marseilles	21s. 3d.	,,
Trieste and Velice	27s. 6d.	,, at Ex 20.

EXCHANGE has again been very firm with a hardening tendency in rates, and remitters having come forward a fair amount of Bank Paper has been placed; but nothing to speak of has been offering in the shape of Private Paper. We quote three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 29-32d. for November delivery, and at 1s. 4 15-16 for December-March; and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 11-16 for January-March, and 1s. 4 21-32d. for April transfer, ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 11-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 21-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 25-32d. ,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 29-32d. ,,
France, do.	1·78½. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, and the cash rate for Fours has receded 1-16 per cent, say to 99 7-16, which was the closing rate; but for the November account the rate has advanced to 99 3-16. For the other Paper 103 nominal is still quoted.

SHARES have not attracted much attention, but the feeling as to Cotton Mill scrip, as far as it has manifested itself, has favoured buyers, and we report a decline of Rs. 5 each in Lukmidas Khimji, Manekji Petit, and Prince of Wales Mill shares at Rs. 900, Rs. 1,170, and Rs. 825, respectively. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 972½ per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	972½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	219
National Bank	37,330	250	125	5 do.	17 xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	Rs. 75		1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500 Rs. 20		
Albert Press Co., Kurlachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100		700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		265
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		415
Broach Cawasjee P.	0	20	2·0 Rs. 20		35
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20		132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs. 265		415
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130		1,000
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	100 Rs. 7		240
Fort Press Co.	150	3,500	3,500 Rs. 0		1,460
French Press Co.	500	500	500 Rs. 20		550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500 Rs. 25		0
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All Rs. 45		370xd
Mannar Manfg. Co.	1,497	250	250 Rs. 25		212½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs. 0		35
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400 Rs. 50		420
New Benar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs. 45		525
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125 Rs. 11		99xd
New P. of W. Press	900	500	All Rs. 40		385
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500 Rs. 50		510
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750 Rs. 50		485
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000 Rs. 120		1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50 Rs. 25		515
Volkart Press	695	1,000	1,000 Rs. 60		600xd
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	600		250		250xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		100	200 Rs.		375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,345	1000	100	2	96
Alfred Mfg. Co.	1,000	500	500		300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	400		
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,000	125	125		
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		575
Bellary S. & W. Mill	1711	500	500 Rs. 25½		130
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500 Rs. 25		420
Bombay National Mfg. Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		633
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000 Rs. 30		730
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	250	200 Rs. 0		11½
Cent al India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50 Rs. 50		1,160xd
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	7,00	1,000	1,000 Rs. 0		1,017½
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700 Rs. 25		700
Connaught Mills Ld.	800	500	500 Rs. 1		650
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000 Rs. 40		900
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	530
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	Rs. 0	90
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	500	500	Rs. 0	11½
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	Rs. 25		515xd
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150 Rs. 25		130
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	1,000			
Ganesha S. & W. Co.	450	1,000			83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000 Rs. 40		805
Howrah & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500		670
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500 Rs. 37		725xd
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000 Rs. 10		100
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 30		990xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	500 Rs. 25		530
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	5,000	25	25 Rs. 1		30
James Greaves Mill	1,32	5	90 Rs. 2		703
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	500	500		100
Increased ..	1,453	25	25 Rs. 1		
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.		200	1,000		781
Jowraj Ballo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000 Rs. 40		330
Khandesh S. & W.	1,000	1,000	1,000 Rs. 40	

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT.

RECEPTION AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Nov. 1.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived here to day and was accorded a splendid reception by the Khedive, his ministers, and officials and the English and Egyptian troops.

The Prince's arrival at the station was signified by immense cheering.

The houses in the city were decorated, and the windows and roofs crowded with spectators.

His Royal Highness lunched with Sir Evelyn Baring, and subsequently visited the Khedive who formally returned the visit.

In the evening the Khedive entertained his Royal visitor to dinner in the Gazieh palace.

The city was brilliantly illuminated to-night.

THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The habitues of the Northbrook Club being displeased at its management have caused some friction. Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Francis Owen, and Sir George Birdwood, and other prominent members have resigned.

MR. BRADLAUGH.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mr. Bradlaugh has suffered a partial relapse.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON THE BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Emperor William, in drinking the toast of the British Navy on board the flagship Dreadnought, said that the famous signal hoisted by Admiral Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar that England expects every man to do his duty was no longer necessary. His Majesty further said that young naval nations, like Germany, must come to England to learn from the first naval power in the world.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR SAILS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

ATHENS, Oct. 31.

Emperor William has sailed for Constantinople, escorted by the German squadron.

RECALL OF DR. PETERS.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.

A committee of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition have recalled Dr. Peters.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON TOUR.

ISMAILIA, Oct. 31.

The Prince of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, arrived here to-day by the Royal yacht Osborne.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince George, goes from here to Cairo, stopping en route to inspect the battle-field of Tel-el-Kebir.

PRINCE VICTOR'S VISIT.

Prince Albert Victor embarks here in the s. s. Oceana for India as soon as the vessel comes up from Port Said.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The English Cricket Team has sailed for India.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

The Viceroy was to leave Peshawar to-day, Friday, for Attock, whence he starts on his river trip down the Indus to Kalabagh.

ACCIDENT TO COL. ARDAGH.

Colonel Ardagh, Military Secretary, has been temporarily disabled by a kick from a horse while riding through the Khyber Pass.

GENERAL STRACHEY EXPECTED.

It is possible that General Strachey may visit India this cold weather as Chairman of the East Indian Railway to take stock of the various interests now committed to his charge in connection with that line.

ENQUIRY ON LIEUT. FARQUHARSON'S DEATH.

The enquiry into the death of Lieutenant Farquharson, East Surrey Regiment, who was killed on the railway last September, is to be re-opened

THE MADRAS DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

In the plaint in the case of Moore *versus* Norton the defendant is charged with having in April or before the middle of May uttered words complained of in reply to interrogatories. Norton says that Dr. Bourne did not dine with him any time this year before the middle of May.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 31.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s. s. Elektra, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market (mutilated.)	
Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16
The Manchester Market (mutilated.)	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1¼
8¼ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4 7-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	86¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	68½
4½ per cent. „	70 15-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	43½d. per oz.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £20,400,000 ; increase, £300,000 ; public deposits, £4,100,000 ; increase, £100,000 ; other deposits, £25,400,000 ; decrease, £800,000 ; other securities, £19,700,000 ; decrease, £500,000 ; notes and gold, £12,100,000 ; increase, £800,000. The Bank's reserve is 41 per cent. of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 1.—Pressure has increased slowly over the greater part of northern India, but has fallen on the Peninsula and in Burma, the distribution being practically unchanged, except that the lowest pressures now reported are from the Gulf of Martaban. Pressure is still fairly uniform. Winds have shifted to the northward over Burma. Elsewhere they are unchanged. The mean temperature exceeds the average in Upper India and Madras, but is slightly defective elsewhere. The night temperature in the Central Provinces are very low. Rain has fallen generally in Burma, and a few drops have fallen at Trevandrum and Wellington.

MISS MARY ANDERSON—writing from Scotland—describes herself as being quite restored to health, and full of hope that she will shortly resume her dramatic career.

COOKED in silver vessels, each dish of food for the Sultan of Turkey is stamped and sealed before it leaves the kitchen. Then the Lord High Chamberlain breaks the seal in the presence of the Sultan, and tastes of each dish before his sovereign attacks it.

THERE is a possible danger in the wearing of combs and bracelets of celluloid. A little Paris girl sat before the fire to prepare her lessons. Her hair was kept back by what used to be called a "crop-comb," a semi-circular comb of celluloid. As her head was bent forward to the fire, this became warm, and suddenly burst into flames. The child's hair was partly burned off, and the skin of the head was so injured that several months after, though the burn was healed, the cicatrix formed a white patch on which no hair would grow. The burning point of celluloid is (*Hospital* tells us) about 180 deg., and the comb had attained that heat as it was held before the fire.

THE NEW LONDON SEASON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

AFTER a siesta of ten weeks, London is again awake—astir. The bright eyes of its shop windows are more brilliant and sparkling than ever, and a Madame Rachel among road contractors has smoothed away the wear and tear of last season from its face. The streets are filling again—not yet with barristers back from the long vacation, nor Parnell Commissioners anxious to be pottering through piles of evidence, nor M. P.s who have got no work to do, nor peers tired of the moors and mountains—these are not yet on view. But all the rest of the noble army of martyrs to existence in London are at their posts—doctors of divinity, music, and medicine ; teachers of faith, morals, and physical geography ; emotional artists, impressionable reporters, theatrical triflers, singers, dancers, showmen, each with his wife, his two or three infants, and his maid-servant make up a very respectable average of inhabitants to the square miles of the city. Piccadilly and Regent Street are again looking gay. Around the shops the same crowds composed of men, women, and children cluster, for there is always fascination even to the average male mind in pretty new bonnets, rich dresses, furs and laces ; and full well the male mind realizes that it will have to consider, sooner or later, the momentous question of Autumn and Winter costumes for wives and daughters. How far this season's styles will please paterfamilias, it is hard to say. There is an effort made by loyal manufacturers to thrust the Fife tartan, or at least an adaptation in less crude colors, to the fore. But tartans are so trying that they will hardly take. And most people will be contented to put their little boys in kilts and plaidies to show their appreciation of the young Princess's clansmen. Every one is glad to see that new season's hats.

* * *

They are low and large, with trimmings of accordeon-fluted ribbon, and generally a long soft feather falling over the brim. Bonnets are also worn low, and with the Alsatian bow in front, fastened symmetrically at each side with gold topped millinery pins. To suit the bonnet, a soft little muff is made of the same materials. I saw one made to match a bonnet of darkest sapphire, blue lined with ivory, and on one of the large rich bows was perched a tiny humming bird which, I acknowledge, gave it a very *chic* effect, though on principle I object to the slaughter of harmless wild things for vanity. The newest evening dresses are of coloured satin, draped with the same tint, in what is called net galon or fish net, a very coarse material but effective, and not as crushable as the soft tulles or nets. Sometimes these fish net dresses have rows of the narrowest baby ribbon threaded through them and tied in long knots at the side. Blouses for evening wear are also made of the net galon, the yoke formed of rows of the narrow baby ribbon darned in and out of the net. One very striking dress of buttercup yellow had buttercup stalks threaded through the net, and the flower-cups hanging in parallel lines made a floral panel at the side which, if a little stiff, was a relief to the yards of monotonous net skirting that hung in unbroken lines from the waist. Theatre wraps are worn long and simple but of rich material. One of cool terra-cotta brocaded silk had bell-shaped sleeves, showing a lining of vieux rose satin and was edged all round with ball fringe of both shades. An opera glass with Directoire handle is one of the season's novelties. It is an ingenious institution to save lazy ladies the trouble of raising their poor dear over-worked arms. The eye-glass fan is another of these aids to afflicted womankind's comfort. How fascinating it will be to play bo-peep sometimes hidden behind, and sometimes glancing through the eyeglass at the corner of the fan. This clever idea will be sure to meet approval with people who hate to be encumbered with a host of trifles, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c, and its only fault will be its fragility.

* * *

Let lazy men rejoice—their day has come. Some tender and, withal, artistic heart has felt sympathy with their woes and produced a necktie that needs no tying, and still looks charming to the ordinary eye, and not offensive to the æsthetic. It is called the "waterfall" (emulating in effect, I suppose, the flowing lines of a smooth wide cataract), and it is easily fastened with a simple safety pin. By the way, there was a five-guinea trifle of gold with a diamond or two to relieve the necktie I was shewn, and it looked bewitching ; but the patentee says a simple safety pin is the thing ; and I presume he knows ; nevertheless I should not sell off my elaborate scarf pins to suit his taste, if I were you. Vain, sleepy men have also been considered lately, and some cunning French Modiste has devised for them a night garment, gown or shirt, or whatever they like to call it, so daintily made and trimmed with colored embroidery, that it will be a temptation to all our mankind to pose as invalids, so that their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts may see how becoming is their new night gear. Apropos of men's costumes it may be interesting to ladies and gentlemen to hear that the most expensively-dressed member of the House of Commons is Mr. Hulse, whose modest shirt and collar bill exceeds three hundred pounds per annum. The Duke of Portland, according to report, is another man who goes in for purple and fine linen. He is said to be much more extravagant than his wife in his lingerie and silk underwear, running his outfitter's bill up to £500 per annum.

* * *

On the other hand there is an astonishing moderation in the outfit for India which Prince Albert Victor has ordered. His "kit" consists of one uniform of the 10th Hussars, two suits of green Jungra cloth for hunting in the jungle, and a suit of pig-sticking riding clothes made of light leather. Everything else is on the same modest scale, (contemporary history does not inform us if his collars are cut down or if they will retain their normal size) and it is understood that the Prince is to be received everywhere as a private gentleman, and no recognition of his rank in the matter of giving or receiving presents will be permitted. Pretty vests, dainty necktics, and jam-pot collars are not the only outlet for men's vanity. I hear of men whom fate has ordained to wear a false eye having one for every quarter of the day—a glass eye for the morning keen and wide-awake-looking with a pupil of a moderate size ; an eye for the afternoon when like a cats its pupil is contracted to a minute size ; and an evening eye, a full dress affair, with a magnificent pupil large and deep as a diamond of the first water. I do not know if it is considered vanity in men and women to go in for the operation known as manicure. But vanity or no, it is very much done, and gentlemen as well as ladies submit their fingers to the tender mercies of the professional beautifier of the finger tips. On the authority of a usually well-informed journal, I understand that Lady Colin Campbell has her toes as well as her fingers touched up, whether with a view to adopting the classic sandal a la Madame Recamier, or merely from a love of beauty for beauty's sake is not recorded by the reporter in question. Is it not rather a bull to talk of having one's feet *Manicured*, yet this is English as she is spoke at the present day.

* * *

What a lot of nice things are to be seen at the second Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society in the new gallery. I fell in love especially with the iron and copper or bronze work, wall brackets, candelabra, kettles, lamps, and teapots, of new æsthetic shapes, or revivals of old beauty. In wall papers also, and drapery there are some very decorative things on view ; and there are rich colored tiles for facing walls. But the patterns of these are too often staring repeats of one another, and the effect is tiresome. In smutty London there is a great future for these washable tiles, and an effort to make them pleasant to the eye would not be thrown away. Of lace there are some lovely exhibits from the south of Ireland Convent Schools, and both men and women looked wonderingly at work so fine that each stitch was almost invisible. Among the wall decorations in gesso and painting there are some very lovely and some to me very hideous things. Excuse plain truth. It is a very usual thing for artists and craftsmen too, to invite people to view and criticize their work. And as long as one murmurs "Beautiful, sympathetic, truthful, full of exquisite feeling, etc., etc," all is well. But tastes differ—we cannot all like the same thing, and to pretend to do so is not alone bad taste, but bad morality. An artist and a craftsman ought to be able to stand adverse criticism without at once turning crusty and making the poor critic feel himself a double-dyed wretch. I trust that the exhibitors at the Arts and Crafts Gallery are not too thin skinned, for I can not on the whole say, I like their painting on mural ornaments. Mr. Woolliscroft Rhead's painting in oils of classic maidens making music is decoratively treated, but why did he make them so hideously fat ? And why did Mr. F. T. Penson conceive such a lean ill-favoured woman as the "Spirit of Poetry" -as some other common-place spirit, say, "Thrift or Economy, or Usefulness," she would have done very well ; but save us from the "Poetry" produced under such inspiration. I do not know what most people think of Mr. Walter Crane's "Thought-Reading" a frieze panel in gesso, tinted with lacquers. An old gentleman sat down beside me opposite it, and laughed and laughed until I thought his old heart would break. Yet Mr. Crane did not mean it to be ludicrous. The panel is very decoratively treated. On a classic adaptation of an ottoman are seated back to back a youth and a maiden. She is prettily got up in shortwaisted 18th century style—he is in a kind of modern evening dress, so thin and so tight and so peculiar altogether that he quite spoils the effect. Another panel of three girls dancing is also uncommonly funny, though not intended to be so. Something in the lacquer-tinting makes them look so thin and old and bony that they look absurd in the attitudes in which he has put them. There is a very decorative little panel by Mr. Henry Ryland "Ecce ancilla, Domine" a sweet girl figure with a lily which I thought one of the prettiest bits of wall ornament in the gallery.

NURSERY RHYMES SERIOUSLY AND CRITICALLY CONSIDERED.—IV.

"Little Jack Horner sat in the corner
Eating a Christmas pie,
He put in his thumb, and took out a plum,
And said, 'What a good boy am I.'"

In this nursery rhyme, as in many others, we find at the outset a great and marked want of details and particulars necessary to form a just idea of what is meant to be represented, and the impressions intended to be conveyed.

Here is a thrilling and exciting experience in the life of Master John Horner, and yet we are not told who he was, who his parents were, where he lived, or indeed anything about him beyond this one interesting scene in which he played such a prominent part. As to whether he was a deserving youth, entitled to our warmest sympathies, or a hypocritical young rascal, meriting only scorn and contempt, we are left quite in the dark : this is sad.

There are some games and amusements in which a corner plays a useful part : the old familiar and most inspiriting game of "puss in the corner" for instance, or the fascinating games of "chivy" or "rounders," &c., &c. There are also some nice little games played on the stock exchange and in the home markets generally in which a "corner" is part of the fun, and sometimes the chief part. But not in connection with any such notions as these did our young friend Jack seek his corner, his object was base and ignoble as compared with these.

Here was no "Boulanger," leaving his whilom companions more in sorrow than in anger, feeling that in losing him they lose all, and yet firmly, though sadly, leaving them to themselves and retiring into obscurity : no, there was nothing of that sort here ! Nor, looking at the context and the surrounding circumstances, can I agree with those who regard young Horner as a morbid youth, of a shy, retiring disposition,—such is by no means my idea of this youth.

There was nothing morbid about young John,—far from it. It is true he is represented as sitting in a corner, but that was not from the shyness of a modest retiring disposition, a mere yearning desire to get away by himself "far from the madding crowd"—not at all. I regard young John as the incarnation of selfishness. He *did* want to get away by himself : he *did* yearn for solitude, to be "far from the madding crowd," but it was only because he feared the "madding crowd" would want his pie.

There was no noble coming forward among his friends and companions and protesting, like "Tommy Merton's" young friend "Harry," that had he had *another* pie, or had not been in want of the whole of this one, he would gladly have shared it with his companions. No ! he sneaks off ignobly into a corner to enjoy his pie unseen ! I have a very small opinion of young J. Horner.

And how is this feeling intensified when we remember that this conduct of his was displayed at *Christmas* time, the time of fellowship and goodwill, when even the miser is popularly supposed to give up doing so, and to become anxious to find some one to rid him of his wealth, the time when even menials make every effort to save their masters the very smallest trouble, and undertake any extra labor in order to bring themselves prominently to notice ; a happy time of "tips" and Christmas-boxes, and long bills and rhubarb powders.

To be a churl at such a time betrays a depth of moral degradation into which we shudder to look, but the critic has no choice : he must be true to himself, and however unpleasant the duty may be, he must firmly and nobly discharge it, and, deeply as we may regret the necessity, we feel we are forced to the conclusion that Master John Horner's behaviour on this festive occasion was reprehensible in the extreme.

But this rhyme has a great attraction about it from a child's point of view. Whether it is the fascination in the mere mention of the word "pie," and that pie too, a Christmas pie, or whether the infant mind conceives the idea that, by dint of being good, a like reward may be attained, we cannot say, but the attraction is there, and probably consists in a mingling of the two ideas.

Master Horner's manners were not, I grieve to observe, such as would be approved of by writers of handbooks on the subject, those moral guides through a degenerate world, which give such valuable instruction to the ignorant but ambitious rustic, teaching him how to imitate successfully the ways and manners of polite society. Master J. Horner had not evidently been made to study such useful works, or if he had, he hadn't profited by it, or he would have consumed that pie in a more elegant and refined way. There is, however, after all, a touch of nature in the third line of this rhyme which must appeal to the feelings of us all. Who cannot remember as a boy the delight of a wipe round the inside of a jam pot or treacle jar on the sly !—while the lid of the desk was raised in a desperate search for a slate-pencil or pen-holder,—and wasn't the taste ever so much sweeter than a whole spoonful taken at table with an accompaniment of thick bread-and-butter.

Are there no families in which the girls and boys (but especially the girls) will consume sweetmeats and little delicacies "ad lib" in their own rooms, and at dinner-time or tea-time ! "Poor things ! they have really no appetites you know."

And our ignoble young friend Jack had, I have no doubt, a feeling of keen enjoyment, as he dug his thumb into the pie and pulled out a whacking big plum. From the estimate I have formed of his character, I can imagine the sly grin with which he came out with the expression contained in the last line. "A good boy, indeed ! "Self-praise is no recommendation," as we all know, and so far from his enjoyment being the reward of merit, I believe the young rascal either prigged that pie or got it out of somebody under false pretences.

And yet perhaps, after all, I may be wronging poor little John ; perhaps his was really a case in which virtue was *not* its own reward, and it may be that he had no companions to share the spoil. So let us give him the benefit of the doubt, and hope that the recollection of his enjoyment was not marred next day by having to make up for it with a dose of rhubarb or castor oil.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL C. A. GORHAM, H. P., R. A., has been appointed a Colonel on the staff to command the Royal Artillery, Cork District.

AN order has been issued that military inventions are not to be tried at Aldershot without permission having been first obtained from the Adjutant-General's Department.

AN officer falling into the command of a second-class district by virtue of seniority will have his appointment notified in G. O. C. C. without reference to the Government of India.

THE brigade system having been abolished in the Artillery, a circular has been issued to commanding offices of Artillery volunteer corps suggesting new titles for their regiments in conformity with those recently adopted by the Royal Artillery.

A SPECIAL class for the instruction in musketry of officers has been formed at Aldershot with Lieutenant-Colonel Salmond as Chief Instructor and Superintending Officer, assisted by some Hythe sergeant-instructors. The special object with which the class has been formed is to enable senior subalterns to qualify for the rank of captain.

THE Martini-Henry rifle continues to make some wonderful scores. On the 2nd of October Sergeant Fulton (G. M.), Queen's Westminster, a member of the North London Rifle Club, in firing on the range at Park, in 10 shots at 900 and 10 at 900 yards, obtained 47 points at each distance, 94 out of a possible 100. This magnificent score is the highest recorded in the world at those two distances with the Martini-Henry, and was made up of one magpie, four inners and fifteen bull's-eyes. At the short ranges Captain Cowan, Royal Engineers, scored 90 in any position at 200, 500 and 600 yards, made up of 31, 35 and 33. On the same day Sergeant E. Howe, 1st Berks Volunteers, shooting in the South London Rifle Club matches on the Nunhead ranges, carried off the aggregate prize with 100 points, made up of 34, 35 and 31 at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

ANOTHER of our cold season visitors yet only on the way, it is stated, is Mrs. Giacometti Prodgers, who may possibly prove as great a terror to our ticca-ghari drivers as she has been found to that comparative innocent, the London cabman.

THE Guildhall School of Music, founded by the Corporation of London, has long been the largest Conservatory of Music in the world, and it does not appear even yet to have reached its limit. At the commencement of the Michaelmas term, upwards of 450 new pupils were admitted, thus bringing the number of students up to 3,400. Last year the secretary paid the professors in fees £19,898 19s. 6d.

HYPNOTISM is becoming sensational in other countries besides England. The law courts have had to interfere, and the interference did not do much good. At Helsingfors a young doctor brought an action against an old doctor. The plaintiff complained that he had been hypnotised against his will. His nervous system had suffered ; his mental powers were weakened ; he was not the doctor he used to be. He would prove his charge up to the hilt, and he expected exemplary damages. There was a full court to see what would happen when these doctors disagreed ; and the plaintiff called a multitude of witnesses. Everyone was surprised at the result. The witnesses were not at all up to the mark. They said things that were manifestly untrue. They broke down even on examination-in-chief. It was clear no one could rely upon their evidence. The plaintiff's case seemed gone, and the old doctor, the hypnotiser, likely to come off victorious. The public were greatly dis appointed, and so were the profession. It was at this stage that another doctor—he was a witness—made a singular statement, which restored confidence to the public and hope to the profession. He maintained that the defendant had hypnotised the witnesses, and that this was the cause of the breakdown of the case. The announcement came like a thunderclap. The Court adjourned, and ordered the whole matter to be looked into by experts.

SOME VERY HUMBLE CITIZENS.

THE PROFESSIONAL BEGGAR.

"THE good old times !" You hear some people exclaim, "Oh ! then life was worth living." Just as frequently you hear people say that the talk about the goodness of the old times is all rubbish. They ask "Could you send off a letter to a friend hundreds of miles away for a penny ? Or travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour in the good old times ?" The oppositionists, after setting forth all the advantages of the present year of grace, then proceed to paint the disadvantages of the past, which being bad in themselves and very highly coloured, make you extremely thankful that you were not born seventy or eighty years ago. But after all every one considers his own time as best, for the simple reason that he is used to it, and no man misses a thing he is not acquainted with. For instance we have managed to worry along pretty well without the phonograph, but in another half century our children, I suppose, will wonder how ever we managed to exist without it, and their children's grandchildren will wonder how we could find life supportable without patent double expansive wings warranted to carry the wearer to Jupiter, the Moon, or Saturn in three months ! Some of the customs and usages of the olden time were better than ours, and some of ours are decidedly better than theirs. We do not turn up the toes of our shoes to our knees, wear variegated clothes or eat a venison patty with our fists ; but then again Solon punished theft by compelling the guilty party to restore double the value of the property stolen. By this the culprit was punished in proportion the extent of his robbery, and the person he had attempted to injure was recompensed in proportion to the extent of the intended injury. We, however, take no notice of the smallness, or otherwise, of the theft, and punish the culprit by feeding, housing, and clothing him at the expense of the honest citizens, compelling the injured party to sacrifice time and convenience in attending a criminal court to prosecute. But what has all this to do with the beggar ? it might be asked. Well the ideas regarding beggars in the good old times were rather different to those prevailing now. From the time of the Eighth Henry down to the end of the reign of Elizabeth for an able-bodied man to be caught a third time begging, was held a crime deserving death, and the sentence was intended on fit occasions to be executed. If caught begging once, being neither aged nor infirm, he was whipped at the cart's tail. If caught a second time, his ear was slit or bored through with a hot iron. If caught a third time, "being thereby proved to be of no use upon this earth, but to live upon it only to his own hurt, and to that of others, he suffered death as a felon." The opinion of the English nation at that time therefore, was that it was better for a man not to live at all than to live a profitless and worthless life. Now we are more merciful to the beggar ; for we allow him to run loose and prey upon those citizens who have the misfortune to be respectable. I do not presume to say which mode of treatment is best, but I do say that I prefer the ancient.

I wonder who was the first beggar ! I do not think Cain can well be called one. He was a wanderer, and I think ought to be classed with the genus Tramp. Anyhow beggars have been in existence for a very long time, and some cities are renowned for their beggars. Some one has said that every man in Naples was either a beggar or a prince, However, I do not purpose to deal with the beggar as he is elsewhere, but I will describe him as he appears in our own beloved city.

Who, I wonder, has been even an hour in Bombay without seing a specimen of one or more of its numerous species of beggars ? Bombay is *urbs prima in Indis* by virtue of its trade, its position in regard to Europe, the energy of its citizens, its smells (according to Dr. Blaney), and in the matter of beggars I would not hesitate to say that no city in India can come anywhere near it. Calcutta, Lahore, Delhi, and other places might well be proud of their beggars, but they possess only imperfect collections of them, whereas Bombay can boast of a complete set. Every city in India is drawn upon, and if only beggars could be collected as stamps are I would advise the collector to go no further than Bombay if he wishes to obtain a specimen of each class of the Indian beggar. Bombay is a large city and has more than its proper complement of bye-ways and tortuous filthy gullies, but each one of these bye-ways and gullies has more than *its* proper complement of beggars.

The visitor to the capital of Western India will first become acquainted with certain classes of beggars only, these might be called the public beggars ; but there are other classes, more subtle, and a thousand times more annoying who visit private houses at unholy times in the early morning and at nightfall, these I will call private beggars, for certain members of the tribe take certain houses under their particular charge, and their visits are as regular as those of the landlord's man, only very much more frequent.

The best place to see the public beggar is the Crawford Market, and to have the full benefit of his kind attentions I find you must ride in a tram-car. As the car is approaching the market I see several native boys standing, two and two, waiting for it. At first I think they are ordinary boys playing a game, for I see that in every couple one boy has his hand on the other's shoulder. In seeing them I temporarily forget the strong smelling individual in the seat before me, and the huge grain merchant on the seat beside me, who is endeavouring to discover how much pressure my ribs will stand without breaking. I always try to look on things philosophically and generally succeed. But when I get into a tram-car I somehow get painfully sensitive to such slight things as smells, kicks, pushes, and knocks, and on occasion have been weak enough to have a wild desire to twist the neck of the profusely apologetic individual who has trampled on my corns with a No. 13 boot. However, I forgot these things when I saw these boys on the road for the first time as I have described, and my thoughts wandered back to the days when I was a child—but my reverie was rudely interrupted by the boys giving a simultaneous shout and bearing down on the car with outstretched hands. There they came in various stages of nudity, the leading boy blind, and I knew I was in the hands of the beggars. They kept pace with the car, holding out their hands and asking alms. A few paces further on, a man with one arm came up and gave me the history of the loss of the other, saying he had a wife and eight children, and asked me to contribute to their support. Then came a dwarf, hideously ugly and black, and stated that I should give him a copper for the privilege of viewing his distorted and disgusting trunk. I was then interviewed by a man who had his field seized on account of a small debt, and who was begging to make up a sum to pay it off. A piratical-looking villain from the edge of the small crowd that had collected informed me that his *dhow* had been wrecked while coming into Bombay harbour, and I confess I inwardly thanked God for it ; for I am sure he was a buccaneer, or slave-dealer. All this occurred during the few minutes the tram-car stood opposite the market waiting for passengers. Oh! how I prayed for that car to move on ; but it would not, and seeing a procession of other men and women in different stages of disease and dirt making a bee-hive for me I precipitately beat a retreat. I vacated the car and plunged into one of the shops near, hoping to be rid of the clamorous crowd. But all to no purpose. Scarcely had I got within the doorway when a damsel from Hindoostan arrived with a child in her arms and two on the pavement beside her, and proceeded in a monotonous Hindoostanee song to relate how a certain individual who was in the habit of wearing a *Casee topee* had basely deserted her and her children, and had run away with another wife. The chorus to the song was a discordant shriek from the mother and children demanding one pice, as a sort of solace, I suppose, for the wounded feelings of the woman. Then, saddest sight of all, comes an European begging for God's sake for four annas, with which he swore he would purchase bread ; but which I knew would soon find its way into the pocket of the liquor-shop keeper.

This was my first day in Bombay, and I thought that at home I should be safe from the beggars ; what a thought ! The intelligence had gone abroad in the beggar world that the empty house had been occupied, and with the fiendishness of the class it was decided I should be looked up without delay. As the evening shades were deepening into night and I was sitting outside on my easychair, calmly and peacefully smoking my cigar and watching the stars as they came out one by one, I heard a shuffling of feet at the gate, which was swung open, and to me comes a string of blind men led by one sound woman. As soon as she caught sight of me she gave the signal, and the miscreants in a discordant voice began to shout out *deo data*. I flew inside, snatched up some change, and flung it at them, when they began to make a worse noise than before, which I was told was their way of returning thanks. Shortly after a Mahomedan boy carrying a lantern with glasses of different colours and accompanied by two men, approached. They all began to sing something in praise of a defunct Mahomedan saint noted for charity. I gave them money, and in gratitude they said they would sing the whole ballad through ! I beseeched them not to. The next day was Sunday, and I shall never forget it. At daylight five lepers met me on the verandah, ten minutes after a deaf and dumb woman handed me a petition. Then I have a confused recollection of the widow of a Goanese cook wanting money, two men who said they were promised employment in Kurrachee wanting money, several *deo datas*, Mahomedan saint-praisers, and men with withered and deformed limbs all wanting money. Next day an advertisement appeared in the papers :—"Wanted a dog, must be able to kill an able-bodied man in one second, women and children in half that time." I got the dog and would not part with it for a fortune. The beggar trouble is now only a remembrance with me, and that is how I have come to write about it.

W.

BABAJI, THE BARBER.

EVERY one who has had anything to do with this Knight of the Razor must have felt how important an element he is in determining the comforts of the sterner sex which patronises him. With the weight of about two scores and ten years he is as nimble as a mouse. With a thin wizened face, the surface of which often strikes me as susceptible of improvement by a few touches of the instruments of his trade, and legs as thin as Banbury cheese, with a scrupulously clean coat so characteristic of the high-bred *kajam* and a puggree dyed with the loveliest pink, he sallies forth in the early morning, equipped with a silver waterpot, a soap-box of the same metal, and a leathern bag strapped round a waist, the narrowness of which might be envied by ladies, containing a dozen or more razors, scissors, and nail-paring bars, all of them rusty and blunt with the exception of those he operates with, and a couple of combs with decayed and broken teeth, bearing indications of their having passed through many a grisly head of hair. He knows to a T the habits of all his constituents, and he arranges his matutinal tour accordingly, beginning with the married, who are supposed to be early risers, and ending with the lazy-limbed bachelors (of course there are exemplary exceptions) who keep late hours. Not being able to read or write he carries no note-book or memorandum with him, but his memory performs, with a precision which might startle Professor Loisette himself, the stupendous function of reminding him of the numerous places at which he has to call on marked days. Thanks to the cheapness of Waterburys, a loudly-ticking chronometer with a 2-inch dial suspended from a long brass chain adorns the spare-chest of the *kajam*, but in nine cases out of ten he himself pleases to observe no time whatever, and conscious of the saving virtue of his watch, which is generally half an hour behind the proper time, he produces it, whenever he is accused of being late, with a calmness of temper which might ruffle the equanimity of the most sober judge. He is sensible of his own importance ; he turns up at the most inopportune moments and seldom condescends to revisit a place when he finds his constituent not at home at the time he puts in an appearance. When he is questioned the next day about his non-appearance, he will not wait to consult his conscience, but reply at once as if there was no hell-fire to be dreaded, that he had called twice, once when you were asleep and again afterwards when you were out. While one is hard at work and keeps out every one else who you are to trespass on his time, the *kajam* stalks in without the slightest ceremony, lays down his waterpot, soap-box, and a dark blue checkered rag he carries with him, veers round his leathern bag to the front, and courteously invites attention to his presence by a few brisk strokes of his razor on the strop, which in this country uniformly consists of a black oval-shaped piece of stiff leather, which goes down from generation to generation like an heirloom. Never more than at this moment does one envy those who wear a beard and are not dependent on the barber to look smart and decent. We give up our work in silent disgust at the inevitable interruption and resign our chins to the tender mercies of the operator. He knows when one is in a sour temper, and he tries to ingratiate himself with him by gratuitously giving him news of a fire, or a murder, or a theft, or a suicide, and he acts generally as a sort of un-feed retailer of "domestic occurrences."

Then again when you want a "crop" he must be given according to *barbaric* law at least twenty-four hours' previous notice, otherwise he pleads urgent prior engagements as an excuse for putting off the evil day. And when he does give you the long-deferred crop, he does so with a vengeance, making it a perfect "cheria crop." If he is remonstrated with, he turns round and gingerly says "it is the fashion," or considerately reminds you that the weather is very warm. But every one knows that it is due to his far-reaching policy that a close crop lengthens the interval between that and the next. In order to provide against some of the frailties that flesh is heir to, he takes care to train up in his trade and keep in reserve for an emergency, such as sickness or absence from other causes, a son or nephew, and sometimes when his business extends beyond his physical control he obtains relief by deputing one of the upstarts to make a few of his calls. The bluntest razors seem to be placed in the wallet of his deputy, whose inexperienced hands draw the razor on the skin with a scraping acerbity which forcibly reminds one of the operation which denudes a slaughtered pig of his bristly covering. The martyrdom is complete when the youthful operator succeeds in lacerating the tender skin and drawing a few drops of blood.

This sanguinary process of shaving is naturally objected to, and in most cases the little *kajam* gets a back-hander on his face for his butchering tendencies. (I have often wondered whether he could not be charged under some section of the Indian Penal Code for, say, attempt at culpable homicide not amounting to murder.) He leaves the place in the sulks, and is never seen again. His motor has evidently seen that his plan of action won't work well, so he resumes his duties and introduces one of the apprentices in another house, thus giving him a term of abuse and experience all round until his hand is fairly settled at his delicate trade. In due course Babaji takes a furlough without allowances, and for the matter of that without giving you previous intimation, and proceeds to his "gaon" or native village, carrying with him the fortune he has amassed in the exercise of a profession, which respectable society tolerates as a necessary evil. He nominates of his own sweet will a successor who introduces himself suddenly one morning, and in this matter the nominator has a distinct advantage over the Governor-in-Council, inasmuch as he has no honourable colleagues whose concurrence to an appointment must be previously obtained.

ARCHBISHOP PORTER MEMORIAL.

THE death of a good man and eminent prelate, writes the *Madras Mail*, has been needed to call attention in Bombay to the insanitary conditions of the official residence occupied in that city by the lamented Archbishop Porter S. J., and at a meeting in the hall of the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Kalbadevie last Sunday, it was resolved "that the Catholic community of the Bombay Presidency desire to erect a memorial to their late beloved Archbishop, as a token of their love and esteem and in order to mark their sense of the great loss they have sustained by his death ; and also "that, inasmuch as the late Archbishop's ill health and death were largely due to the insanitary locality in which he had to live, the best form which the memorial can take is the providing of a suitable residence for his successor." A subscription list was opened, and Rs. 1,500 was collected on the spot. The sum will not go far toward scarrying out the second resolution. The late Archbishop was not anxious to come to India, for he had work to his taste and suited to his abilities in his native land, from which he was reluctant to be separated ; but he bowed to the wishes of superior authority and transferred his energies to the Western Presidency. It seems very hard that reasonable precaution was nottaken, to humanly speaking secure his safety. A Roman Catholic Archbishop in India does not affect a luxurious style of life. His official income is small, and the demands upon it are innumerable. He lives for his duty, and he asks for little more than the opportunity to do that duty without interference. But modest as is his manage, and few as are his personal wants, he is entitled to expect to be lodged under circumstances favourable to his health as an exotic, and consistent with his ecclesiastical and social rank. The premature death from preventable causes of Archbishop Porter should render good Catholics outside Bombay disposed to assist in safe guarding his successors from the risks to their health to which he, unfortunately succumbed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

Vide Rule 6. Rule 2 is cancelled and where the height is 13-3 read instead of ponies "for galloways 13-3 and under."

SALARIES of pastors in Germany are very low. It is proposed to give a minimum of £90 a year. At present many are as low as £40.

MR. WILLIAM EMERSON, the architect, among other Indian buildings, of the Crawford Market in Bombay, obtained a silver medal for architectural drawings at the Paris Exhibition : subject, the Muir College at Allahabad. So—a much more noticeable win, remembering the conditions of the competition—did the Murree Brewery Company for their bottled beer.

MR. CLOGSTOUN, then Accountant-General of Madras, was, it is understood, lately offered the corresponding post under the Khedive's Government, left vacant by Mr. Palmer, also an Indian official, being appointed successor to Sir Edgar Vincent as financial adviser to the Khedive. Mr. Clogstoun, since promoted to the Board of Revenue, has evidently too good prospects of preferment in Madras to care to renounce them for anything which Egypt is likely to offer.

ACCORDING to the correspond

prudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D.

The Candidates are requested to be present in the University Hall on Monday, the 2nd December, at 9-30 a.m., and their attendance will be required ten minutes before the commencement of each subsequent Examination. The Candidates are forbidden to take any books or papers into the Examination Hall. The Paper Examinations will be conducted in a prescribed order. The Oral, Clinical and Practical Examinations will commence on days to be appointed by the Examiners.

The following gentlemen will conduct the Examination :—Messrs D MacDonald, MD, BSc, CM ; and S W B Boyd, FRCSI ; in Physic.

Brigade-Surgeon W Gray, LM ; and Surgeon-Major R O'F Shanks, FRCSI, MK. and QCPI ; in Surgery.

Surgeon-Major D N Parakh, LRCP, MRCS ; and Mr. JT Gray, LRCP, AKC, in Midwifery.

THE SIKHS AND DHULIP SINGH.

A REPLY was sent by the Sikh Community of Gujranwalla to Dhulip Singh, with reference to his recent manifesto to the people of India, and particularly of the Punjab. The reply is dated the 20th September last, and is published in vernacular in the form of a pamphlet. The following is a translation :—

"We have carefully read the letter which you sent from Geneva on the 20th June last, and which was subsequently published in almost all the newspapers in India. We found from its purport that you intended the letter should receive special attention from the people of the Khalsa religion in the Punjab. After having gone minutely through every detail of the letter we now respectfully beg to represent that authority, whether individual legal, or independent, is always judged from the extent of comfort and security it offers to the subjects. That is to say, the virtue of authority is generally and wisely reckoned from the manner it affects the unity and comfort of the people. By unity we mean the state of being in concord obtained by good breeding and education, and by comfort we mean the safety of public life and property. Now please hear the following reply to your letter :—

"We, the whole of the Khalsa *Dharm* and particularly Sikhs, inhabitants of Gujranwalla, with whom you, by birth, claim to have special connection—having compared your and your ancestor's rule with the present rule of the British Government,—have been compelled to view your letter with the utmost disgust, hatred and contempt. We do not in the least respect your letter, nor do we sympathise with you in any way. It is evident from your letter that you have, owing to your own misconduct, become displeased with our benign Government, but your displeasure cannot possibly cause a gloom of sorrow to prevail upon the people of the *Khalsa*.

"We are the true friends of their English Government. We are perfectly convinced of their kindness, justice, peacefulness, generosity and in tegrity. We do not say this from any inclination to flatter the British Goverment, but with truthfulness and honesty. Now you may judge from these expressions as to how far your claims, which have been the subject of universal ridicule, are superfluous.

"You should first look to your condition as a sovereign and recall the past incidents of your and your ancestor's rule, and then judge how far the subjects were happy in the days when Punjab was entangled in difficulties, when every person had put forward his claim to royalty, the seat of war was hot with operations, and thought of education had vanished from the minds of the people, so much so that the very mention of education before an ignorant Sikh had become an offence ; and when religious partialities, pride and selfishness prevailed throughout the territory, and misconduct of every description had become the order of the day. This was called the *Panth Raj* or, in other words, Sikha Shai, by which the subjects had suffered excessively. The Government had the right to forcibly take possession of the property of its subjects. The standing crop in the field used to be cut down for the use of the officials, for which the cultivators received no recompense. If the owner said a word against it, his head would be severed from his body. For a poor person to become rich was a serious offence. So soon as it was proved, his house would be broken open, and his property carried away by the officials. The labourers were still worse off ; the unfortunate people used to be carried away from the streets, and made to work without payment. The lowest official of the administration had a right to inflict the extreme penalty of the law on whomsoever he wished to be revenged. Thieves on the slightest suspicion were burned to death. Attempts used to be made to violate the chastity of women. Muhammadan Mosques used to be pulled down and converted into *Dharmsalas*. One march of a regiment through the country produced worse results than even the train of 1,000 Afghan brigands. Wherever the army was led the crops were trodden down, and the horses fed upon them. A cultivator had no right to object to it. Travellers used to be plundered and killed during the day. It was not safe to travel in any part of the country. A common court peon, if he felt so disposed, could subject any respectable person to extreme degradation, with no one to prevent him from doing so. In short, it was in vain for people to look for justice during your ancestor's reign. When the Muhammadans came into the country there was an idolatrous image, which meant, "whatever you eat is yours, while the rest belongs to Ahmed Shah." The same adage was truly and equally applicable to the *Sikha Shai* rule. Might was right throughout the land. If a person could wield his *lathi* better than his opponent, the latter's buffalo belonged to him, for he could take it with impunity by dint of force and the *lathi*. With the exception of the royalty and the officials no others were permitted to celebrate an auspicious event with eclat ; nor could they build a house for the public benefit.

As for the generosity of the throne, this was reserved only for a particular class of people, viz. Brahmins and flatterers. These people received jagirs, rewards, etc., while we, the Sikhs, were entirely excluded from these and other good gifts of the Government.

The high administrative appointments of the country were also given to these people, while the Sikhs had little or no share in the administration. Jemadar Khushal Singh, Raja Teja Singh, Misar Beli Ram, Misar Dewan Chand, Raja Dina Nath, Pundit Jalloo, etc., were all Brahmins ; Raja Gullab Singh, Raja Dhian Singh, Raja Suchet Singh and Raja Hira Singh were Jamwals ; while Dewan Sawan Mul, Akhalgarh, Dewan Kirpa Ram, and Bunjhee Ram were Khatris. We established the Khalsa Government by the dint of our sword, and yet we do not know why no arrangements were made for our improvement. We were kept ignorant and illiterate Our brave Sirdar Hari Singh, Nalwa, was allowed to fall a victim to the displeasure of the Jamwals, and no opportunity was afforded us to avenge ourselves on the perpetrators. We say for a fact that had it not been for Sirdar Hari Singh, Nalwa, the territory of Sind under the Afghans would never have been brought under the Sikh Government. Maharaj Ranjit Singh's reign afforded us no pleasure or comfort, for the reason that his rule was founded on most unjust and fanatical grounds. Even in the eyes of the people of the higher classes his reign did not appear a good one. The treatment which the Nawab of Bhawalpore, the Nawab of Mangra and the Maharaja of Patiala received in return for their kindness is perhaps too well known. The result was that the people of the Sutlej openly declared their severance from the Sikh rule, and applied to be brought under the British protection. The States in the Kohistan territory were treated most shamefully. On one occasion it was decided to make an attack upon Kashmir. The army was drawn up on the banks of the river Chenab, but as many days passed the Kohistani Chiefs thought that, perhaps, the King had abandoned the idea of fighting, and therefore turned back to their territory. On hearing this, the Maharaja became exceedingly annoyed, and imposed fine on every one of those for having left the grounds without orders to that effect. Among these was the Raja of Mundi, who was also fined, though he was not asked to take any part in the fight When he remonstrated, he was told that the fine was imposed simply with the view of setting an example to others ; beside this it was quite evident that had he been called he would also have turned back like the others. This was an excellent mode of dispensing justice to fine even those who did not commit themselves simly because it was necessary to punish them in order to set an example to others.

The incidents which occurred after the death of Maharaja Kharak Singh had shown ample signs of their imminence during his life-time. Immediately after his demise there occurred the deaths of Prince Nehal Singh and Nodhan Singh, who fell from the roof of the house and died, while Maharaja Sher Singh was shot dead. Hence the fall of the Sikh empire. Then followed the assassination of Raja Hira Singh, Raja Jawahir Singh, Pundit Jalloo, etc., the plundering of the treasury, the feuds, and latterly the sending of the troops on to the British ; your nominal installation to the throne, the ruin of the Khalsa, Raja Ghullab Singh taking Kashmir, etc., etc., were the incidents which proved that death was better than pain.

Now, however, the Almighty has heard the supplication of His poor subjects, that is to say, the authority of the Khalsa has vanished from the face of the earth, and has, through His mercy, put us under the benign rule of the British Government, which has diffused a new life into their subjects and has refreshed the dry stamps of our humanity.

Now we relate the blessings which we enjoy under the British rule. After the fall of the Sikh empire, the management of the country was entrusted to a Board.

Then it came under the Judicial Commissioner. In the year 1857, however, a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed to manage the country, which has since been divided into Districts. A Deputy-Commissioner together with other judicial and revenue officials have been posted to each, and Commissioners over several districts. A Police department has been organized for the protection of public life and property. An army has been formed for the defence of the country, and forces are located in cantonments established at suitable places in the Province. Laws have been made, giving every regard to the different religious persuasions of the people, so that the subjects may experience no discomfort thereby. If a litigant happens to be dissatisfied with the decision of the lower court, he is allowed the privilege of appealing to the higher court. Pleaders can be engaged to conduct cases in the interests of their clients. Every community under the British rule has the freedom of celebrating their religious events, so long as they do not hurt the religious feelings of other communities. Every religious institution is held sacred, and is viewed with respect. Our religious books are read every where with impunity. Every Sikh is privileged to call loudly in praise of his *Guru*. There are Singh Sabhas and Khalsa Dewans established in several parts of the country, and religious holidays are observed throughout the land. Schools have been opened to educate the ignorant masses, and cultivators are taught to read and write *Gurmukhi*. Colleges have been opened where people could acquire higher education, and several of our community have passed high examinations, and hold high offices in the country. Besides elementary education we also receive professional training in medicine, surgery, teaching, engineering, law, forest etc.

Merchandise and Commerce have made great strides under the British Rule. Roads and pathways have been opened throughout the country which lead even to the smallest village in the province while broad metalled roads lead to all principal towns where merchandise on carriages, bullocks, mules etc., can be conveniently carried from one place to another without hindrance of any kind ; while Police *chowkis* are established at intervals on roads for the protection of travellers and their property. There are Post and Telegraph offices erected in each city from where letters to any part of the country can be sent for two pice, and messages by telegraph almost immediately at a small cost. The agricultural improvements are simply wonderful. The places where nothing except jungle stood for miles are now ploughed and used for agricultural purposes. The taxes levied from us are reasonable, and very moderate, and the money realised is spent exclusively on works of improvement. In short the blessings of the British rule are so numerous that they are simply indescribable.

If you are able to use your intellect in matters like these, you will find how great a blessing it is to be under the British rule, and how exceedingly bad it is to revolt against such a generous, kind and just government. You say that you will come and release us from the despotic rule of the British and will stop cow-slaughter in the land. You have even tried to incite the Native States by giving them an instance of the newly adopted managements of the Kashmir State, and telling others that the British are likely to treat them in the same way. You call upon us to give two annas a head per month, and also promise to repay the sum. How listen : when distress befalls a man he always thinks of doing mischief. When death stares a snake in the face he sits in the way of people, likewise the ant gets feathers. The family of Sandha Navalia who worked mischief with your family in days gone by, and who were the chief cause of the fall of the Sikh empire, could not see you in peace even where you were. A member of the same family is your counsellor, who went to you in the first instance and filled your head with stupid ideas which you have, ever since, strived to carry out. You did not use your own discretion, but wished to leave yourself in the hands of deceptive people, and forthwith made up your mind to leave Europe for India. You came into Aden and became a Sikh. Then you went back and latterly absconded from your home. Now you are spending your life in vagrancy. As Satan always finds mischief for idle hands to do, so your brain is working mischief with yourself. You have shame fully misconstrued the conduct of the British Government, and deliberately fallen into a grave error: a person that has even the slightest grain of common sense will never have the audacity to sympathise with you.

Maharaja Sahib, the British Government is so respectful and just that there is hardly another Government on earth to equal them. The British always help and support those who are loyal to them. In 1857 we remained staunch to them, went with them to Malta, Egypt, Kabul and Burma, and gave ample proof of our bravery and loyalty. In return for these we received promotions, medals, rewards, titles lands and pensions. We have, from the beginning renounced deception, and therefore you need not expect us to side with you by revolting against the British. Now listen :—

The taxes imposed on us are reasonable, and not one of them is pressing and unjust. The money is spent for our own benefit and it is certainly imperative upon us to help the Government, because nothing can be done without money, and we cannot possibly expect the British to get money from England to spend it upon us here. If the expenditure of the Kabul and Burma wars has fallen upon India, it has been most justly so, because these countries tend to strengthen our frontier, and the money spent on them was for our protection. Now kindly tell us what right have you to levy a tax of two annas per head before coming into the country ? You cannot expect to receive a pie from us. We do not complain of the tax and it is simply idle for you to extend your uncalled for sympathy this side. You say that you will stop cow-slaughter. This, no doubt, may prejudice the mind of an idiot, but if the subject was properly considered it would convince you that such a step would produce bad results in the end.

No native chief cares about you and your letters. They all know that it is a great sin to kick against peace and comfort, and that also know how hard it is to fight against the Government. Besides these how very ungrateful it would be on their part to repay the kindness of the British with conduct such as you suggest. There are Political Agents attached to each native state, who sometimes act indifferently, but are seriously reprimanded on this account. You have apparently miscalculated the position of the Native Chiefs in India. You are not at all held in such estimation by them as you believe yourself to be. If you come to India once you will find the country and its people just the reverse to what you think. So long as you are far away you may coin words according to your liking and pride yourself in them, but you will be surely disappointed and will be surely put to shame if you ever attempt to come here. We tell you with a sincere heart that we are loyal to the British, and will fight against you and your colleagues and will strive to give every proof of our loyalty to the British. We have not yet forgotten your hard and fast rule. The history of the Sikh empire is open to every one to read and compare with the present rule of the British.

You have, of your own accord, kicked against the comforts so graciously offered you by the British, and the same comforts are still reserved for you notwithstanding your misconduct. We would, therefore, advise you to relinquish all these mad thoughts and ideas and go back to London, and ask for forgiveness. It would be nothing surprising if the benign British Government should again take you into confidence and look over all your faults.

If you do not care to do this, then kindly do not try to disgrace us also by sending us letters full of nonsense. We again advise you to follow a sensible course, and ask the British for forgiveness—else you may please yourself.

THE TOMB OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

EVERYONE goes to look at the tomb of Queen Elizabeth, writes the *Woman's World*. She fills a large horizon in English history, and a large place in the hearts of English men and women. As we went round the beautiful monument on one of the *free* days at the Abbey, we noticed that someone had placed a red rose in the Queen's sceptreless hand ; and this touch of life made us realise that after nearly three hundred years the great Queen lives still, and that "good Queen Bess" still rules in the hearts of the people whom she truely loved, if after a curious fashion of her own. The monument is worth a close inspection. The face is very perfect, the outline fine and delicate, and her closely curled hair is covered with a simple cap. Her ermine cloak is thrown back ; in her left hand she "Imperial orb" is borne of the orrose, and in her right the staff of the sceptre is broken off ; but in spite of these emblems of royalty having gone, Elisabeth's statue is truely queen-like. Four lions support the slab of pure white marble on which she rests, and columns of black marble bear up the heavy canopy above, at the top of which are lions and unicorns, and another lion, with a charming expression, lies at her feet, and helps to support the folds of her skirt. Overhead are conventional gilt octagon roses, her Tudor badge, and on one side of the canopy is written, "Beati Pacifici," on the other "Dieu et mon droit." The Latin epitaph tells us that Elizabeth was "the mother of this her country, the nurse of religion and learning, for perfect skill of many languages, for glorious endowments, as well of mind as of body, a Prince incomparable," and much more besides ; also, amongst other things, that "after a calm and resigned death in the seventieth year of her age, she left the mortal part to be deposited in this church, which she established upon a new footing. Epitaphs are not always true to life, and none who read the sad account of the death of Queen Elizabeth can allow that her death was "calm and resigned ; rather the determined woman met her last foe in the spirit of sullen submission. She had the passion of life, by no means the resignation to death. The funeral was, of course, a great pageant, not only as to ceremonial, but also as to the number of mourners, of whom there were 16,000 ; but the sorrow of the people for her loss was no mere formal and conventional adjunct, but an expression of very real feeling. It is worth noticing that, in Dean Stanley's words, "since the time of Queen Elizabeth not only has no monument been raised over any regal grave, but the Royal vaults were left without any name or mark to indicate their position." After gazing at the alabaster effigy, it is almost a pity to climb up to the little chamber over the Islip Chapel, and see there the wax effigy of the Queen. There is nothing beautiful in it ; it is, indeed, very ghastly to look upon, and besides, it is not the real effigy that was carried at her funeral. The latter was, indeed, burnt in 1706, but only "with the remnants of an old dirty ruff, and nothing else to cover her," and the present one was probably substituted in 1760.

WOMAN IN THE CHINESE CLASSICS.

IN a missionary periodical, published in Shanghai, Dr. Faber, a well-known scholar, publishes a paper on the status of women in China. He refers especially to the theoretical position assigned to women by the classics. These lay down the following dogmas on the subject :—(1) Women are as different in nature from man as earth is from heaven. (2) Dualism, not only in body form, but in the very essence of nature, is indicated and proclaimed by Chinese moralists of all times and creeds. The male belongs to yang, the female to yin. (3) Death and all other evils have their origin in the yin, or female principle ; life and prosperity come from its subjection to the yang, or male principle, and it is therefore regarded as a law of nature that women should be kept under the control of men and not allowed any will of their own. (4) Women, indeed, are human beings, but they are of a lower state than men, and never can attain to full-equality with them. (5) The aim of female education, therefore, is perfect submission, not cultivation and development of mind. (8) Women cannot have any happiness of their own ; they have to live and work for men. (7) Only as the mother of a son, as the continuator of the direct line of a family, can woman escape from her degradation and become to a certain degree her husband's equal, but then only in household affairs, especially the female department, and in the ancestral hall. (8) In the other world woman's condition is exactly the same, for the same laws of existence apply. She is not the equal of her husband ; she belongs to him, and is dependent for her happiness on the sacrifices offered by her descendants. These are the doctrines taught by Confucius, Mencius, and the ancient sages, whose memory has been revered in China for thousands of years.

THE Dowager Marchioness of Waterford will visit India in November.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE MOON.

SIR ROBERT BALE, the astronomer Royal of Ireland, who is *par excellence* a popular lecturer, is contributing some articles on scientific subjects to the *Scotsman*. His first is on "The Geography of the Moon," which we reproduce below :—

We are all naturally inclined to take an interest in our neighbours. We like to know who those are that live near us, and we are not infrequently curious to learn what we can about them. In a somewhat larger sense every town is naturally interested in the affairs of the other towns in the vicinity, and each State keeps a careful watch upon the proceedings of other States which lie around. It is, therefore, only reasonable that the inhabitants of this particular globe should endeavour to become acquainted with the nature and circumstances of the other globes above us and below us, to our right and to our left. Especially are we to search out all that we can about that one world which happens to lie comparatively near us. The neighbour to which we refer is the moon. Let us compare her distance with that of some of the other heavenly bodies. The sun is, for instance, about 400 times as far. Some of the planets do occasionally approach a little closer than the sun, but under all circumstances they remain at least 100 times as far as the moon. As to the stars, properly so called, they all lie at distances almost incomparably more remote than the planets. You therefore see how justly we may describe the moon as our neighbour when it is compared with the other bodies of the universe. The relative distances of France and Japan from England may be likened to the distances of the moon and the nearest of the other heavenly bodies from this earth.

BROAD FEATURES ONLY.

We thus have the opportunity of seeing the moon much more favourably than any of the other heavenly bodies. For it is obvious that the nearer such an object is, the better we can observe it. A feature on the surface of a planet that would be wholly invisible from our earth might nevertheless be large enough to show as a conspicuous object if it were placed on the moon.

But though the moon is so near us when compared with the other heavenly bodies, it is still a very long way off when estimated by more ordinary standards. Under the most favourable circumstances our neighbour is nearly a quarter of a million miles away, and when viewed from so great a distance objects have to be of considerable magnitude if they are to be visible at all. A lunar mountain, even if it were as great as Mont Blanc itself, would only be shown like a tiny hillock by our mightiest telescopes. No object on the moon could be seen unless it were at least as large as a town hall or a cathedral. Were the great Pyramid of Egypt on the moon, it would only seem to us as a speck which an artist who was making a sketch at the telescope would indicate by a dot with his pencil.

In our study of the geography of the moon we need, therefore, not expect to see anything clearly except the broad features of its scenery. Here, fortunately, we enjoy an advantage which an astronomer who dwelt on the moon would not have if he endeavoured to look at the earth. The surface of our globe is so extensively obscured by clouds that it would be very hard for a lunar inhabitant to obtain such a view of this globe as to gain any adequate idea of what its surface was really like ; here and there, no doubt, he might get an occasional glimpse, but it is uncertain to what extent a knowledge of the geography of the earth could be obtained by an examination, conducted from a point of view lying beyond our atmosphere. The moon, strange to say, has encompassing sheets of clouds ; there is, indeed, little or no air there, and consequently, whenever our own sky will permit us to see through it there is no other obstacle to our obtaining a clear view of the moon.

MOON SPOTS.

There are certain spots or marks on the moon as seen with the unaided eye with which every one is familiar. They can be best observed when the moon is full, and it is a remarkable fact that the features exhibited by the full moon are always the same. In fact, the moon always turns the same face to us ; we are never granted a glimpse at the other side, and as to what that other side may be like, neither I nor any one else can give you the slightest information. The diameter of the moon is about 2000 miles, from which we infer that the hemisphere which we do not see has an area about double as big as the whole of Europe. I mention this large space, because I know many boys and girls, and therefore about as large as France or Spain. These regions have a different colour to the rest of the moon's surface, and the telescope shows that their floors are smoother than any other tracts of lunar country.

We have good reason to believe that these dark patches indicate the basins of great seas that once covered a considerable part of the moon's surface. In fact, the very names by which astronomers distinguish these spots involve this doctrine. Thus the spot of the Mare Serenitatis as the name of the region where a Pacific ocean is once supposed to have reposed. We are, however, certain that the surface of the moon no longer contains any visible water. It seems to have penetrated into the interior of the lunar globe at some period ages before telescopes were ever directed to the heavens.

Though the ancient sea basins are the only conspicuous objects in the naked-eye view of the moon, yes when the telescope is used these features are not nearly so interesting as the craters. These are multitudes of small objects quite invisible to the unaided eye, though many of them must be a hundred miles or more in diameter.

To observe these objects with advantage, we should select an opportunity when the moon is at or near the quarter. In any case, we should avoid making our visit to the observatory at the time when the moon is full. You must remember that the moon derives its light from the sun just as the earth does. The sun illuminates that half of the moon which happens to be turned towards it, while the other half is in darkness ; and, accordingly, as we see more or less of the bright half we see the moon more or less full. It is along the diameter of the moon at the quarter, or at any time along the boundary between the bright part and the dark, that the illumination is best suitable for rendering faint objects visible. There the features are shown with that relief which can alone be obtained by strongly contrasted light and shade.

MOUNTAINS.

There is one particular kind of object which specially characterises the geography of the moon. The type of this object is a ring, and of these rings there are hundreds. They have been most carefully drawn on the obarts of the moon, and, indeed, the great majority have had special names assigned to them. Let me try to describe what one of these rings would actually look like if you were able to stand on the moon. You would find the ring to be a rampart of lofty mountains, surrounding a rough and rugged interior. The diameter of this circle will range from the smallest size that we can just discern, which will be a few hundred yards across, up to vast extents of 100 miles or even more in diameter ; indeed, if you were standing in the centre of one of the larger of these rings the range of mountains which encircled it would be invisible to you, because they would lie below your horizon. Our bird's-eye view of the moon gives us almost a better glance at the general features of those objects than you could obtain by actually going there. Sometimes there is a lofty mountain peak rising in the centre of the ring, and oftentimes the contour of the ring is broken by the invasion of other rings of varying sizes.

While these are the general features of the moon's geography, some others may be noted. There are, for example, lofty ranges of mountains which, in their altitude and in their massiveness, may be compared with our Alps or our Apennines, names which, indeed, have been also applied with appropriateness to corresponding lunar objects. I imagine, however, that a walk on the moon would be attended with most frightful difficulties from the nature of its surface alone, quite independently of other impediments of a still more insuperable description. The whole of moon land appears to be an utter desert, a desert, too, not of sand, but of rough and rigged rocks, carved into the wildest forms, and presenting every difficulty to one who should try to move across such a country. Lilliputians trying to run races over a heap of bricks would, I fancy, have an easy task of it compared with the conditions under which you or I would try to walk upon the moon.

QUICKSILVER INSTEAD OF BLOOD.

You know how in climbing over an Alpine glacier the presence of a yawning crevasse is a difficulty which sometimes baffles the mountaineer. The lunar traveller will find his way occasionally barred by a fearful chasm half a mile or more in width, descending to a depth which his eye cannot fathom. Never in the course of his travels will he meet with any features resembling those with which he is happily familiar on the earth. He will never meet with a brook or a river ; he will never see a grassy field or a tree ; in fact, water being now entirely absent from the surface of the moon, it is almost needless to add that vegetation of any sort is not to be found there either. It follows, also, that there can be no animal life on the moon, for every animal we know of contains water as a part of its organisation, and unless there can be beings in whose veins runs quicksilver instead of blood, there seems no possibility of animated existence on our satellite.

THE DANGER OF BEING TOO WELL.

"WHEN a man's a little bit poorly," says the *Daily News*, then is the time, according to a song which was much in vogue in our grandmothers' days, that he "makes a fuss" and "wants a nurse ;" but the *Lancet*, which ought to be a trustworthy guide in such matters, would have us beware of feeling too well. The familiar little dialogue "How are you this morning ?—Very well, thank you"—or, as our contemporary prefers to put it, "the customary salutation replied to in the usual adverbial manner," furnishes, we are assured, "no accurate criterion" of the state of one's health, "since a general paralytic often feels much better than he has any physiological right to do," "right to be happy !" exclaims Carlyle in one of his contemptuous outbursts against the famous declaration of the Rights of Man—"what right are now hadst thou even to be ?" And how can any of us be sure that in feeling "very well" we are not exceeding our lawful privileges ? The *Lancet* writer has evidently more than grave doubts on this point, for he exhorts us to bear in mind that "to feel extraordinarily well costs much, and the excessive expenditure of mental force may damage a considerable number of corporeal functions." Is there anyone among our readers who under the bracing influences of our present agreeable foretaste of the bright October weather feels more than usually ready for the heartiest of breakfasts, the most boisterous of games, the toughest of journeys on cycle, foot, or horseback ? If so, let him tie up the knocker at once and send for Dr. Jones.

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.—The Cream of SCOTCH Whiskies." Enormous demand. Per dozen Rs. 24. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GEORGE ELIOT'S COUNTRY AND COUNTRY CHARACTERS.

MR. JAMES PURVES, in the *Times*, writes:—

Have you observed that George Eliot never describes the interior of a labourer's cottage? It would, of course, be absurd to conclude that she, therefore, never was inside one. When she descends to the lower orders, she perceptibly lowers her tone as if in sympathy. She is never supercilious nor disdainful to the rustics, except in "Daniel Deronda," where her tone quite changes, quite deteriorates. It was a world far removed from rustic ways and English life. Joel Dagge, the blacksmith's son, who followed the hounds on foot, and who overtook Rex Gascoyne when his horse fell and threw him, and who shoved in his dislocated shoulder as unconcernedly as if he shoed a horse, we are told is a low character, and it is happily not necessary to say any more of him to the "refined reader!" This was not the George Eliot we admire. Joel is not even thanked for his timely aid ; nor is he rewarded in any way for his excellent services. A supercilious incident like this rankles through "Daniel Deronda," and so we remember honest Joel Dagge and his good sort when Daniel and his Jewish friends have floated into oblivion. In that novel there is an absence of homely engaging English homeliness, and she makes fun, such as it is, of the common farming man, often making a silly face and laughing at what is not laughable! I only remember one part of the book which may be said to be in her best good humour. In these purring passages, these strokes of happy contrasts, she is in the highest spirits. The part I refer to is in the ninth chapter, and it seems already so old ; how quickly do the times change under the hands of the despotic years! The rumour spread in the neighbourhood of Offendene had no reference to the results of the American war, but it was one which touched all classes within a certain circuit round Wanchester ; the corn factors, the brewers, the horse dealers, and saddlers, all held it a laudable thing, and one which was to be rejoiced in on abstract grounds, as showing the value of an aristocracy in a free country like England ; the blacksmith in the hamlet of Diplow felt that a good time had come round ; the wives of labouring men hoped their nimble boys of ten or twelve would be taken into employ by the gentlemen in livery ; and the farmers about Diplow admitted, with a tincture of bitterness and reserve, that a man might now again perhaps have an easier market or exchange for a rick of old hay or a waggon-load of straw. If such were the hopes of low persons not in society, it may be easily inferred their betters had better reasons for satisfaction, probably connected with the pleasures of life rather than its business. Marriage, however, must be considered as coming under both heads ; and, indeed, when the visit of majesty is announced, the dream of knighthood or a baronetcy is to be found under various municipal nightcaps, so the news in question raised a floating indeterminate vision of marriage in several well-bred imaginations. "The news was that Diplow Hall, Sir Hugo Maloinger's place, which had for a couple of years turned its white window-shutters in a painfully wall-eyed manner on its fine elms and beeches, its lilied pool, and grassy acres speckled with deer, was being prepared for a tenant."

To be on "*the parish*," that most terrible-sounding phrase next to the gaol, was to folk like the Holts, Bodes, Sorrells, who were a little hard towards poverty, who had little pity for rage or want, and held all that to be a mark of idleness and vice—to be on "the parish" was to be idle and vicious, and to beg was shameful. Ghosts peopled that world, but cautious Mr. Sorrell, in "Silas Marner," said there were folk who could not see ghosts if they stood as plain as pikes right before them. "I never see'd 'em," he said, "a ghost myself ; but then, I says to myself, very like I haven't got the smell for 'em." Reform, that great cry then looming in the distance, took hold of and filled the farmer's mind early this century in a personal sense. A cry, a belief, a hope must not be abstract, it must be personal ; and if it be not personal they will soon make it so. Dagley, the farmer in "Middlemarch," one day when carrying his liquor, as he said, not happily but well, addressed his landlord boldly and fluently about what the Reform would do to him and his. "'He's a man for the Ruiform ?' says they (referring him and his to the landlord), that's what they says. An' I made out what the Ruiform wer, an' it were to send you an' your likes a-scuttling ; an' wi' pretty strong smellin' things too. An' you may do as you like now, for I'm none afeard on you. An' you'd better let my bonny Nancy alone, for she's a-coorten, afore the Reform has got upo' your back." War, spelt profit to them ; they liked a good fight. The old French wars were the profitable days, or, as Mr. Poyser, the farmer said, "Th' war's a fine thing for the country, an' how'll you keep up your prices wi'out it ? An' them French are a wicked sort o' folks, by what I can make out ; what can you do better nor fight 'em ?" This was also the Lothian farmers' opinion at that time ; for I have heard of the Lothian farmers then discussing home from the market in great glee at the rise of wheat, repeating the home-made expressive couplet :—

"Bonaparte's a friend o' mine—
I've selt my wheat at ninety-nine."

George Eliot's art is English, true to the scene and to the actors, and reminds you of Constable. To portray, incidentally it may be, country folk and country characters as they are in English flesh and blood—with their rude speech and rude manners, and not as you would like them to be, idyllic Darbys and Joans in an idyllic world, with poetic sentiment, unselfish motives, and unworkable garments—is to put into art lifelong observations and heart-felt convictions of one's soul, and to elevate fiction into the fine arts. Her peasants, though not fictitious, are pictorially described. We have this shown in a little side scene at the harvest supper in "Adam Bede," where Mr. Poyser, the farmer was pleased to "see how the others enjoyed their supper ; for were they not men who on all the days of the year except Christmas Day and Sundays ate their cold dinners in a makeshift manner under the hedgerows, and drank their beer out of wooden bottles, with relish certainly, but with their mouths towards the zenith, after a fashion more endurable to ducks than to human lipods ? Martin Poyser had some high conception of the flavour such men must find in hot roast beef and fresh-drawn ale. He held his head on one side and screwed up his mouth as he nudged Bartle Massey, and watched half-witted Tom Tholer receiving his second plateful of beef. A grin of delight broke over Tom's face as the plate was set down before him between his knife and fork, which he held erect, as if they had been sacred tapers ; but the delight was too great to continue without utterance, a grin burst out the next instant in a long-drawn 'Haw, haw!' followed by a sudden collapse into utter gravity as the knife and fork darted on the prey." It was her belief, as it is that of any native of lowland scenery and life, that bits of river and field, commons and woodlands, mills and windmills, and industrious scenes, "are easily alterable lineaments that seem to make the face of our motherland sympathetic with the laborious lives of human children" and to become "a piece of our social history in pictorial writing." She has said she hardly ever looked at a neat old man or a wizened old woman, but with her mind's eye she saw the past, of which they were the remnant, and the unfinished romance of rosy cheeks and bright eyes. In the same way she looked on social life and character, most of all on the life and character that she was familiar with ; to her and to us with her eyes we see the dramas of hope and love in that old-fashioned world about a hundred years ago; and we have gathered from her works enough stories of English life, "enough of English laborious town and village peasantry, enough aspects of earth and sky, to make episodes for a modern *Odyssey*."

TOBACCO-SMOKING AMONG WOMEN.

TOBACCO-SMOKING, in this country at least, observes the *Lancet*, has till recently been regarded as one of the peculiar privileges of the male sex. Of late years, however, the habit has undergone certain important changes as regards the extent of its influence. It has attached adherents by the hundred from among the most youthful of the community, and it has, we might also say, in a great measure changed its sex. Many men, and these as capable, as active, and as worried as their fellows, have always been, and still are, found among the non-smokers ; while, on the other hand, a belief seems to be growing that women are largely adopting tobacco in its more pathetic forms as a feminine perquisite. To its therapeutic charm as an aid to digestion, a soother of worries, and a mild hypnotic, is added its alleged faculty of rendering woman more companionable to their husbands or brothers who smoke. On such grounds its wider extension as a social custom has been strongly advocated by some, while others again repudiate it with equal warmth as a veritable poison of domestic womanhood. The question, indeed, is incapable of settlement on purely physiological grounds. It may be freely granted that tobacco does in some degree yield that artificial nerve-rest which is classed for it ; but this will not suffice to silence objection, for its use by the smoker is more than a mere therapeutic method. Like every other luxury, it carries with it something of the slavery of indulgence, and this to an extent not known in the case of the simpler restoratives. While therefore, we admit that its moderate use is in many instances not only practically harmless, but even beneficial, we cannot allow that its general adoption is at all necessary or likely to prove advantageous. What is true regarding its effect upon men is even more applicable to its influence on women. The companionship of the sexes has, in our opinion, little to gain from the fragrant weed. Concord of the kind suggested is, after all, but a gross bond of union, and the finest common influence we would say is here, as in many other things, not that of "like to like", but of "like in difference."

THE Rev. Mary L. Moreland is the first woman ordained a Congregational minister in the United States. She is the pastor of an Illinois church.

OF the Presidents of the eight sections at the recent British Association meetings, only one acknowledged either Oxford or Cambridge as his *alma mater*. Three were Edinburgh men, and several held London degrees.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

THE RECORD OF A PERILOUS JOURNEY.

The October number of Scribner contains a contribution from Mr. Joseph Thomson, the traveller, which will well repay perusal, and the illustrations are extremely interesting. The article describes Mr. Thomson's adventures between the African coast and Lake Victoria Nyanza in 1883. The caravan started on the 15th of March, and consisted of 151 men all told, chiefly Zanzibaris, and a few mission converts ; some of their officers were not unknown to fame. There were two of Stanley's "Immortals," and a Maltese sailor named Martin, who had deserted the sea some years before to become a useful jack-of-all-trades on the east coast of Africa.

THE DANGERS OF THE SECOND DAY.

With the second day set in the real troubles and worries of the march. It is an unfortunate aspect of African travel that the greatest dangers and trails which the explorer has to face, meet him at the very outset of his journey. It is these first few days which, almost in every case, determine the success or failure of his expedition. At no other time are his diplomacy, tact, and patience so much needed, or the want of them so disastrous. He has to teach his men to like, to trust and to fear him. The men place him on trial to see of what stuff he is made—whether in fact, they or he is to be master. At this time they are generally weak and enervated through weeks of idleness and debauch ; great numbers have joined the caravan simply to receive the advance money, and then bolt at the first safe opportunity. If not delicately, through firmly managed, they will quarrel and desert—being still near the coast and in comparatively well-known districts.

BURNING SANDS, A BLAZING SUN—AND NO WATER!

Beyond Duruma water was unobtainable, and for two days and one night the men had to press forward uninterruptedly over burning sands and under a blazing sun, their clothes torn and legs scratched by thorns, their tongues glued to their mouths, their lips parched and cracked. Their knees might become weak and shaky—with groans they might sink to the ground beside their loads, declaring that they were dying or being killed—there was no respite from that dire necessity of moving on. There was plenty of compassion, but there could be no release, and from morn to dewy eve, and all night long, Europeans and headmen alike ever rang the changes on their orders and expostulations, urging their men onward, now encouragingly, now threateningly, at times lending a helping hand. And thus the first section of the Nyika or wilderness was passed, and after six painful marches the picturesque isolated mountains of Teita, rising like an archipelago of islands from an emerald sea, were reached, and rest and refreshment obtained to enable us to tackle the remaining part of the forbidding zone.

A MAGICAL TRANSFORMATION.

From Teita a couple of very severe marches, one of them including most of a night, took us across the remaining belt of wilderness, and the anxieties and hardships were over for the time being. Without the slightest warning we suddenly exchanged the burning heats, the thirsts, and the toils of the desert for a veritable dream of Arcady, and plunged into the soothing shadow of an ideal tropical

NOTICES.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
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One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

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Noted all over the World for their Fluidity, Intensity and Durability.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
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Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Speedy Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
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Sole Proprietor.
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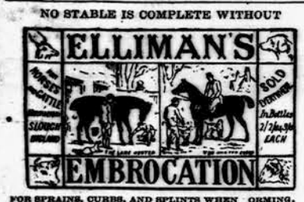
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN CORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPTED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

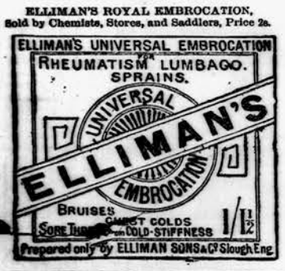
Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my tables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND.
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.
SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my tables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON.
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON.
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



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Very superior	21s. 6d.
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Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
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Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
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HYGEIA BOOTS,
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Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
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Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.
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Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.
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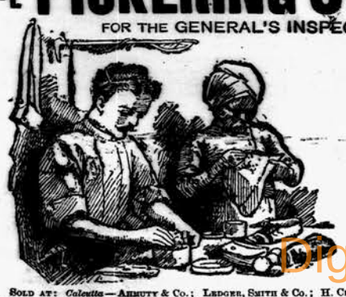

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

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Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.

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GOLD MEDAL:
Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

The difference between preparations made from **Hay's Essences** and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using **Hay's** Preparations, as is universally known.

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"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

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"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

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Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 3s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 2s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

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For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble).
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This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
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Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrants free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.
"DEAR SIRS,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It can not be too highly recommended, and I am more grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You can publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most malignant of long standing cases, ELL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills
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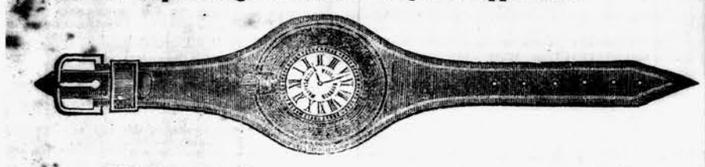

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